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British Labour opens convention

BOURNEMOUTH (AP) — The Labour Party, Britain's main parliamentary opposition, opened its annual convention Sunday with a fast-track attempt to avoid an open split over the demands of the miners' leader. The socialist party's national executive committee announced it would send a delegation to appeal to Arthur Scargill to soften his demand that a future Labour government in effect overturn court rulings issued against the miners during their year-long strike which collapsed last March. But as the committee ended a day-long meeting, Mr. Scargill said the motion drawn up by his National Union of Mineworkers "will stand. The NUM executive and its delegation will be calling for maximum support of all sections of the Labour Party."

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U.S. hostages may appear in public

BEIRUT (AP) — Some of six Americans held hostage in Lebanon will be shown to newsmen, but time is running out for the U.S. government to meet the kidnappers' demands, a telephone caller claiming to speak for the kidnappers said Sunday. If the captives are produced, it will be their first public appearance since the kidnappings began in March 1984. The anonymous caller, who spoke to a western news agency in Beirut, claimed he represented Islamic Jihad, a shadowy extremist organization believed to hold the six Americans and four Frenchmen. The caller said in Arabic that a "news conference" would be held to produce the hostages, after which the U.S. government "will assume full responsibility for the lives of the hostages." He did not elaborate. He did not say when or where the hostages would be produced or how many would appear.

Mubarak in Paris

PARIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Sunday for talks with French leaders that are expected to focus on Middle East peace efforts. French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas met Mr. Mubarak on his arrival from New York. The Egyptian leader was due to have a working luncheon with President Francois Mitterrand on Monday before returning to Cairo.

Zia to visit Cairo

CAIRO (R) — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan will visit Egypt in November for talks with President Hosni Mubarak, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday. They said the three-day visit will start on Nov. 2.

Shevardnadze returns home

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze returned Sunday after an 11-day trip to the United States, the official news agency TASS reported. The agency reported the return of Mr. Shevardnadze in a one-sentence dispatch that made no mention of his meetings with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz (See page 8).

Commonwealth plans anti-racism sanctions

MALE, The Maldives (R) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said Sunday Commonwealth nations may agree on voluntary and selective economic sanctions against South Africa when their leaders meet in the Bahamas next month. He said Australia wanted mandatory sanctions, Asian and African members of the 49-country grouping have been pressing for a total economic and political boycott of South Africa because of its apartheid racial policies (See related story on page 8).

Libya says Tunisia closed border

TRIPOLI (AP) — Tunisia has closed its borders with Libya, the official Libyan news agency said Sunday, three days after Tunisia severed diplomatic relations with Libya. The news agency, JANA, said it learned "from some reliable sources that the Tunisian authorities closed yesterday (Saturday) Tunisia's land borders" with Libya. JANA did not give any details.

(Related story on page 2)

French Jews told not to stage protest

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel, hoping to improve its relations with Moscow and increase Soviet Jewish immigration, has sent an envoy to Paris to urge French Jews not to demonstrate during a visit there this week by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Israeli radio said. In Paris Sunday, hundreds of demonstrators led by French political and Jewish community leaders urged Moscow to let Jews emigrate, two days before Mr. Gorbachev arrives.

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King thanks Cabinet for support of speech at U.N.

Hussein's endeavours for peace draw Parliament backing, popular endorsement

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali in reply to one Mr. Majali sent to him expressing the Jordanian government's total support for and pride in the King's stand and his historical address on Friday at the United Nations General Assembly.

In his cable, King Hussein voiced appreciation for the government's support and said that he was performing his national duty. The King said he was determined to bring about the liberation of Palestinian lands and holy places and help the Palestinian people regain their national and legitimate rights and freedom.

King Hussein emphasized his firm belief in the just Arab cause and said: "We will continue to present our case to the world very strongly but objectively, in a manner not characterised with negative or extremist attitude that can only serve the objectives of our enemies."

In his speech at the U.N. on Friday, King Hussein made it clear that Jordan was seeking a just and honourable solution to the Palestinian problem and said the Kingdom was ready for peace negotiations with Israel under U.N. auspices.

King Hussein arrived in Washington on Saturday. He is scheduled to meet President Ronald Reagan on Monday for talks on the Middle East peace process.

In Amman on Sunday, Mr. Majali chaired a Cabinet meeting devoted to reviewing the positive reaction that King Hussein's address at the U.N. drew from various Arab, regional and international circles.

Strong support for the King's historical address was voiced by Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Saeh, speaker of the Palestine National Council (PNC). The King's speech placed the United Nations face to face with its responsibilities and urged world nations to find a just solution to the Palestine problem and help the Palestinians regain their freedom, Sheikh Saeh said.

In a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Sheikh Saeh said the King's speech presented to the world community a "true picture of the conditions in the Middle East" and stressed that any solution for the Palestine problem should take into account the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"Israel's persistence in its present policies places the world face to face with the international responsibility (towards the Palestinian problem) and failure by the world community to grasp this last chance for peace (in the Middle East) is bound to have serious consequences on the region," Sheikh Saeh said.

Support for the King's address also came from various public and private institutions, representatives of refugee camps in Jordan, mayors, the private sector and trade unions.

In cables they sent to the Royal Court, they wished the King success in his endeavours and his noble objective. King Hussein's steps reflect the Jordanian family's aspirations, the cables said.

Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi said in a cable that the Jordanian family backs the King's moves because they truly reflect the Arab stand and objective. Mr. Lawzi said the Senate members share with him his total support for King Hussein and renew their allegiance for the Hashemite Throne.

Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez said in a cable that the King's address at the U.N. expressed the Jordanian people's aspirations for peace and justice. Mr. Fayez said the Lower House extends total backing for the King's steps and national stands.

Other cables of support for the King's statement were sent by Chief Islamic Justice Mohammad Mhelein, Amman Chamber of Industry President Issam Budeiri, Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Trade Chairman Hamdi Al Tabba'a, Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions Chairman Abdul Halim Khaddam and representatives of public and private businesses in various governorates.

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"To refuse arms to Jordan at this juncture would greatly undermine Arab confidence in our readiness and ability to mediate broader peace between Israel and its Arab neighbours," it added.

Many members of Congress say they will fight any arms sale to Jordan until King Hussein starts direct peace talks with Israel. To kill the sale, both houses would have to vote against it, and if successful, override an almost certain presidential veto by a two-thirds majority.

U.S. officials said King Hussein's statements during his visit could be important in diminishing that opposition.

They said they were pleased by King Hussein's reaffirmation in a speech to the United Nations of his commitment to peace talks with Israel, and expected him to restate it in a bid to convince sceptical congressmen that he is serious.

But the King and Reagan administration are still at odds on how to get such talks started.

King Hussein has proposed talks under an international umbrella that would include the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 3)

WASHINGTON (R) — King Hussein meets President Reagan on Monday in another effort to move stalled Middle East peace negotiations against a background of a proposed U.S. arms sale to Jordan.

U.S. officials said Mr. Reagan's announcement on Friday that he intended to sell to Jordan up to \$1.9 billion worth of sophisticated weapons, including 40 fighter planes, was deliberately timed for the eve of King Hussein's arrival in Washington, his second visit this year.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia listen to a briefing given by Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadin on JVA projects during a visit the Regent and Prince Salman paid to the Jordan Valley on Sunday (Petra photo)

Tawheed men stand firm against new wave of assaults on Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Agencies) — Fighters of the fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement (Tawheed) remained firmly entrenched in this northern port city on Sunday, beating off a second wave of attacks by pro-Syrian militiamen.

An early morning assault on the city's southern entrance by hundreds of the leftist militiamen failed to advance against Tawheed fighters, a source close to the attackers was quoted as saying by Reuters.

In Beirut, rival forces traded sporadic rocket propelled grenades and machine guns along the capital's dividing green line after heavy bombardment of residential districts.

Police said 35 people, including four Lebanese army soldiers and a policeman, were killed and 88 wounded in the Saturday afternoon shelling, the worst in a month.

The duels engulfed many residential districts in eastern and western districts of the capital and forced the closure of Beirut airport after it sustained direct hits

from gunners in east Beirut.

In Tripoli, fires raged in shell-battered apartment buildings as diehard Tawheed fighters held off assaults by Arabian Knights militiamen of the Arab Democratic Party (ADP).

The Arabian Knights were reinforced by hundreds of fighters from other pro-Syrian factions sent from Beirut, the central mountains and the southern port of Sidon, the AP reported.

Heavy fighting began before dawn and raged for two hours as the knights and three other groups attacked Tawheed positions from the edge of the city.

After fighting petered off into sporadic shooting and shelling a source told Reuters: "There is no change. They are in the same place as before. They have made no advance."

Saturday's opening assault, preceded by massive shelling from the Syrian-held countryside, advanced a few hundred metres up a boulevard from the south but gained no real foothold in built-up areas.

Attackers from the north failed to advance at all and others were thrown back from the hilltop Abu Sarara district into olive groves to the east.

Police were unable to get any fresh casualty report.

Police spokesmen, however, noted that "many" bodies still lie in the battleground.

The Voice of the Nation Beirut radio station quoted civil defence officials as saying at least 130 people were killed or wounded since Saturday.

The leftists unleashed their assaults after Syrian officers on Friday gave up efforts to mediate a peaceful end to battles between Tawheed and the ADP.

The two weeks' fighting and shelling killed more than 200 people and injured over 1,000, devastating much of Lebanon's second city and putting 500,000 of the 700,000 inhabitants to flight.

Tawheed refused to let Syrian troops enter as peacekeepers and restore order by collecting arms from both sides.

A year-old agreement signed by

(Continued on page 3)

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A bomb exploded under a market stall in Haifa Sunday wounding five Israelis, followed minutes later by another bomb explosion nearby, police said.

The occupation army also maintained a curfew on the West Bank towns of Hebron and Halhoul.

Haifa police said one person received moderate wounds in the first blast while four others were slightly injured.

Police Radio said ambulances and police rushed to the scene shortly after the explosion at 11.15 a.m. (0915 GMT), and took the casualties to hospital.

Police said that about ten minutes later a bomb exploded "a few hundred metres away" on a downtown street, but caused no casualties.

Police arrested 100 suspects "almost all Arabs" said a spokesman.

In the West Bank, Israeli soldiers searched Hebron, the second largest town in the territory, for a commando who buried a hand grenade at an army jeep on Saturday. The explosion killed a 13-year-old Arab boy and caused a unknown number of casualties among Israeli soldiers.

Nearby Halhoul, where commandos attacked a bus last Thursday, was kept under curfew for the third successive day, the army reported.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who has authorised tougher measures to stem resistance attacks, reviewed security with army commanders in the West Bank.

The army has reintroduced deportations and detentions without trial and moved paratroop units into the territory.

It said the pilot and co-pilot of one of the planes, "affected by technical difficulties," bailed out and landed in Iraqi territory.

An Iraqi military spokesman said anti-aircraft gunners shot down one of two Iranian F-4s after they crossed the border near Basra at 0706 (0306 GMT). The other escaped, he said.

Another spokesman said the Kharg attack — the 16th since mid-August — was at 0930 GMT and all planes returned safely to base.

He said the strike was designed to "keep the island's oil facilities burning and to prevent the enemy using the terminal."

In a later statement, the spokesman formally denied Haritha was hit and challenged Iran to back its claim by producing tangible evidence "as Iraq used to do when it published photographs of targets hit inside Iran."

Baghdad Television on Sunday screened film of the smouldering wreckage of a plane with Iranian insignia on its tail.

N.Korea denies arms sales to Iraq, page 2

Regent: Israel poses dual challenge to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan faces a dual challenge as a result of Israel's occupation of Arab land in Palestine. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said Sunday.

Jordan strives to maintain a stable and decent living for the Arab population under Israeli rule and at the same time to help enhance their steadfastness and help them resist Israel's arbitrary measures, the Regent said.

Prince Hassan was speaking during a tour of the Jordan Valley region accompanying Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia who arrived in Amman Saturday on an official visit to Jordan.

Prince Hassan said the Arab population in the occupied territory faces a basic problem over means to enhance its Arab identity through a strong and independent economy from that of Israel. The West Bank, he said, now serves as an open market for Israeli goods, and is considered third in line after Europe and the United States for absorbing Israeli products.

At the same time the Arab population and Jordan continue to face Israel's plans for evicting the Arab inhabitants, especially the residents of refugee camps around Jerusalem, to the Jordan Valley as the first step towards their final eviction from Palestine, Prince Hassan said.

Israel's expenditure on settlements increased over the past few years, reaching \$800 million between 1977 and 1982, and \$610 million between 1983 and 1984, backed mostly by United States aid, which this year alone amounts to \$2.6 billion, the Regent pointed out.

During Prince Salman's visit to the Jordan Valley, Prince Hassan briefed the Emir of Riyadh on Jordan's five-year development plan and projects being implemented in the Jordan Valley. The agricultural achievements in the Jordan Valley, the Regent said, "reflects the Jordanian people's determination to achieve economic progress and self-sufficiency."

Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Director-General Munther Haddadin briefed Prince Salman on a general plan in progress since 1972 for developing the Jordan Valley.

The Jordanian government, Dr. Haddadin said, is now concerned with increasing the area of arable land by 75 per cent to increase the area of productive land to nearly half a million dunams, extending from Yarmouk in the north to Aqaba in the south.

In addition, he said, the JVA is building schools and homes for the farmers as well as roads and other basic services for the region's inhabitants.

Dr. Haddadin voiced Jordan's appreciation for Saudi Arabia for funds made available to Jordan through the Saudi Arabian Development Fund, which financed a number of projects in the Jordan Valley. Nearly 200 million Saudi riyals have been invested in these projects, Dr. Haddadin said.

Dr. Haddadin also presented the Saudi prince with a commemorative gift. Members of an official delegation accompanying Prince Salman were also present.

The Regent and Prince Salman were accompanied during the visit by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad, Balqa Governor Mihem Al Khreisha, and senior JVA officials.

Later, Prince Hassan and Prince Salman paid a visit to Yarmouk University in Irbid where they met with its president, Dr. Adnan Badran, and university staff as well as the mayor of Irbid and local officials.

Dr. Badran, speaking on the occasion, welcomed the guests and commended Jordan-Saudi cultural and scientific cooperation through their respective universities.

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese authorities have arrested 162 people so far in connection with an abortive coup attempt by southerners in Khartoum three days ago, Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammad said.

Pears	480/420
Pepper (sweet)	180/150
Pepper (hot)	240/180
Potatoes	240/180
Radishes	100/80
Sweet Melon	160/120

NEWS IN BRIEF

Regent condoles Al Roussan family

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday delegated Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed to take part in the funeral of the late Fawwaz Al Roussan, a former minister who passed away Friday. He also delegated Mr. Kayed to offer his condolences to the Al Roussan family.

Forum delegations visit mosque

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegations participating in a three-day Muslim-Christian forum, which opened here Saturday, Sunday paid a visit to the University of Jordan mosque and the Islamic Cultural Centre. Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat said that the centre was set up in order to promote Islamic doctrines, moral value and Islamic awareness and to highlight the image of Islamic civilisation.

Madaba to celebrate King's birthday

MADABA (Petra) — Madaba district will organise a three-day celebration to mark His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday in November, according to Madaba District Governor Abdul Halim Al Awwad. He said that there will be marches in the streets, sports events, folk dances and formal openings for several development projects in the district.

AOSM session begins today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opens its 18th session here today with the participation of 17 Arab countries and several Arab organisations. The four-day meetings, to be opened by Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher, will discuss 15 topics related to the organisation's present and future programmes.

Jordan to attend ECWA science meetings

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the meetings of a team concerned with scientific and technological cooperation among countries in Western Asia which will open in Baghdad on Tuesday. The three-day meetings, which are sponsored by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), will discuss building the scientific and technological capabilities of the participating countries. Taking part in the meeting will be Syria, Egypt, Iraq and Kuwait.

WHO invites ministry to eye care talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has received an invitation from the World Health Organisation (WHO) asking the ministry to participate in the meetings of the WHO regional office for the Mediterranean to discuss primary eye care. The four-day meeting, which will be held in Tunisia on Dec. 9, will discuss the priorities of work in eye health and the role which WHO can play in this respect at the international level.

Dentists return from IDF conference in Belgrade

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation from the Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) "has returned to Jordan" after participating in a six-day conference held by the International Dental Federation (IDF) in Belgrade.

The delegation's leader and JDA President Walid Maraga said that during the conference he raised the issue of a lack of proper dentistry services for school children in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip due to Israel's ban on such services. The Israelis, he said, have also prevented Arab dentists residing in the occupied territories from taking part in the international conference which ended on Friday.

Among the subjects on the agenda was a proposal that the Arab Dental Federation be recognised as the regional organisation and the matter will be finalised in the IDF's next meeting to be held in Manila during 1986. Dr. Maraga said that a total of 150 research papers dealing with diseases of the gum, jaws and dentures were discussed by delegates from 80 nations during the IDF talks.

The Jordanian delegation included representatives from the Health Ministry, the Royal Medical Services, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the JDA.

Social development college faces uncertain future

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Jordan Junior College for Social Development, which had been reported by the local press to have been on the verge of closure, resumed its two-year academic programme on Sept. 28.

However, a number of questions still remain unanswered regarding the Ministry of Labour and Social Development's recent decision to allow enrolment for the college's 1985/1986 academic programme.

The college was opened by the ministry in 1986, only offering a diploma in social services. In 1980, the college introduced special education as a new specialisation.

"The college officially opened on Sept. 28 and six students have registered for the college's two-year programme," the college's deputy director, Miss Mahashir Al Asiri, said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

In addition to the 60 students who have already registered, special students sponsored by the Royal Palace are currently continuing to register for the new programme, Miss Asiri explained. She cited this as the main reason why the college did not open on Saturday Sept. 21, the official date set by the Ministry of Education for the three universities and the numerous community colleges to start their academic programmes. "The college still needs to settle some registration procedures," she said.

In an earlier interview, Miss Asiri said that the college's chance of reopening depended on the number of students registering for the two-year programme, adding that a minimum of 60 students was required for the college to reopen.

Both Miss Asiri and a Ministry of Labour and Social Development consultant, Dr. Moh-

ammad Al Saqour, said that the college stopped accepting students last year because the ministry wanted to evaluate the college's academic standards and specialisations in order to draw up a new educational and academic policy. "The evaluation period is over and we are ready to accept new students for this year," Miss Asiri said.

However, an official at the Ministry of Social Development, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told the Jordan Times that former Minister of Social Development Abdul Salam Al Kana'an told the college not to accept any students for last year's programme because he believed that graduates from the college would face unemployment.

The source went on to say that Mr. Kana'an's action was based on his belief that educational policy in Jordan should be linked to the country's labour needs. Therefore, the minister issued a circular in which he ordered the college's academic department not to accept any freshmen students for last year's programme, the source explained. The source stressed that the minister intended to keep the other four departments at the college functioning. These four departments are: Registration and student enrolment, administration, documentation and research (which has conducted more than 30 surveys on social work in Jordan) and the in-service department, which holds summer programmes to upgrade the skills of social workers who work in private and governmental social welfare institutions.

But the source pointed out that the minister's decision to close the academic department would have forced the college to close down in the long run, since this department was the heart of the college.

Dr. Saqour refuted the former minister's allegations, saying, "almost all of our 574 social work

graduates and 91 special education diploma carriers are now working" in numerous private and governmental institutions.

Dr. Saqour and Miss Asiri expressed great hopes for the college's reopening, with Dr. Saqour adding that "numerous special education centres have opened and that the ministry's coming five-year development plan has focused on the importance of opening new rehabilitation centres and social work institutions throughout the Kingdom, and these graduates are in need."

Describing the standard of the college, Miss Asiri said, "we were pioneers in training social workers" and she placed the college's standards next to those of the Egyptian Community College.

Where special education is concerned, "We are the first college in all the Middle East and Jordan to train students in such a newly explored field," she continued.

One drawback is Jordanian society's widespread disbelief in the value of the special education or social work major, Miss Asiri said. "People do not realise the importance of these two unique majors and therefore some of our students could face unemployment."

Yet she said that "there is a funny contradiction in the employment of our college's students as some who failed their graduation exams are working in their field and some who passed their exams are not working."

Therefore, she called on all concerned institutions to give more attention to these students and to employ them instead of depending on foreign staff.

Local newspapers recently reported that this year the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (JAJSWF) will start offering a two-year diploma in social work and that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) vocational training centre in Amman will also start a two-year special

education programme. The inauguration of these two new social work training programmes would seem to indicate that a need for such professionals does indeed exist in Jordan.

Dr. Saqour stated that establishing a college is much easier than having to breathe life into a college again after it was forced to close. "But one should not be pessimistic and all we need is a chance, ministerial support and 60 students and the college will be able to carry out its academic function," he said.

He also indicated that the new education policy plan, which was drawn up during the one year academic closure, has introduced new educational and academic techniques, a very advanced syllabus and a new major called "the social information and education system". He said that this is very important for assessing the country's social norms, social development and the significance of the five-year development plans.

Furthermore, Dr. Saqour, who is a former dean of the college, said that academic programmes of state-owned colleges are usually much stronger than privately owned institutions and that this is a "universal fact". He said that during the golden age of the college, which lasted until 1980, locally prominent professors and doctors used to compete in order to be allowed to teach at the college. "Those who taught used to boast about their job as they thought it was very prestigious," he said.

But after 1980, the college faced major set-backs in its standards due to the policies of former decision makers, the lack of proper deans and staff complaints of low wages.

He assured the Jordan Times that the college had no financial crisis since the ministry has always allocated special budgets to allow the college to function normally. The problem of finance stems

from the expenditure procedures which cannot be controlled since it is a government organisation linked to the Ministry of Finance's policy," he said.

Recently, a special follow-up committee was established to design the means to be adopted to safeguard the college's future plans. The committee includes members of the QAJSWF, the ministry, the college and the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS).

Dr. Saqour said that this committee promised to provide all the support needed for the college's survival, be it financial or in-kind donations or staff.

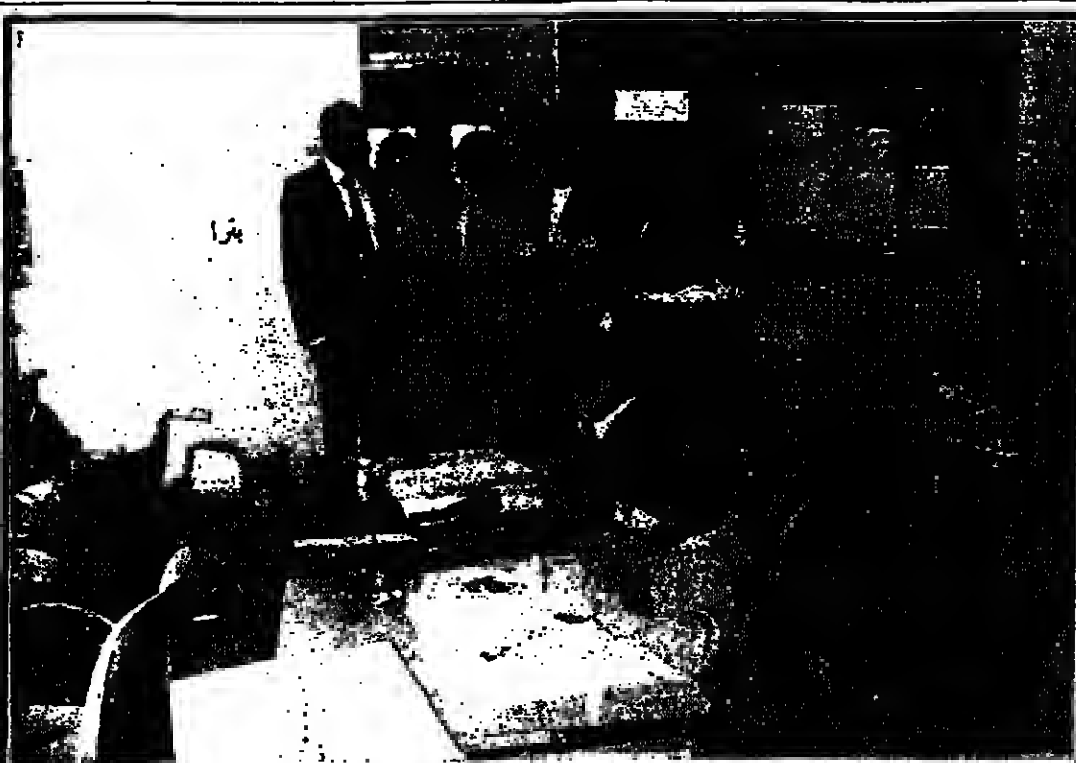
Students who wish to enroll in this college must pass the general examination certificate (tawjihi). Before enrolment a special committee interviews applicants to determine their personal potentials after which those selected are allowed to register.

During their two-year training, which is divided over four semesters, they receive intensive training and teaching in social work and/or special education.

In the special education major, students can specialise in methods of teaching either the mentally retarded or the hearing impaired. In their first year students join social or rehabilitation centres where they practice what they learn. In their second year students are required to work in these centres for two-hour-a-day, five days a week.

The college's students also must pass the general comprehensive community college examination in order to earn certificates from the Ministry of Education.

Dr. Saqour said that many graduates have pursued their undergraduate or post graduate studies in American, Canadian, German and British universities, since the school's semesters follow the internationally accepted credit hour system.



HAMZEH VISITS AL HUSSEIN SOCIETY: Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh (left) Sunday visits a centre run by Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped where he met with handicapped children and the centre's staff who briefed him on the equipment required for

training handicapped children. The centre was established in cooperation with the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund in 1979 and offers vocational special training to physically handicapped children (Petra photo)

Local contractors to start work on JD 13m Aqaba ring road next year

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has invited local contractors to build a by-pass around the port city of Aqaba to reduce the number of lorries passing through the city and to ease traffic congestion. Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh announced Sunday.

He said that the 26-kilometre road will cost JD 13 million to build and added that the project is part of the ministry's plan to build ring road networks outside main cities in order to facilitate the flow of traffic.

The minister, who was speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that an estimated 8,000 vehicles, most of

them lorries, pass through Aqaba daily. As this number is expected to increase over the coming years, it has become necessary to introduce effective measures to deal with the situation, Mr. Hawamdeh explained. This road, he said, will link Wadi Al Ytem with the southern coast of the city and there will be branching roads to the container port and the harbour.

The minister said that work on the project will start early next year and he added that it will take at least 30 months to be completed. The scheme entails building storm and rainwater drains to protect industrial installations, such as thermal power station and the wood and cement factories in

Aqaba, from floods. The project will be partly financed by a loan from the Saudi Arabian Development Fund, Mr. Hawamdeh added.

The minister said that the project has been designed to ease traffic congestion, reduce traffic noise inside the city, protect the environment from pollution and to preserve the old road networks which cannot tolerate heavy traffic, especially large lorries.

Mr. Hawamdeh said that since last year his ministry has embarked on projects to build ring roads around Ma'an, Zarqa and Mafraq to ease traffic congestion in these towns.

Conference on Islam and Development ends

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — An international conference on "Islam and Development" Sunday concluded its two-day meetings with a recommendation to document 13 research papers discussed over the five sessions. The papers will be used as a guideline in university teaching and could also help planners carry out their schemes, the recommendations said.

The research papers, eight of which were presented by Jordan, tackled labour, production, rationalisation of consumption, trade, the taxation system in Islam and topics related to development.

The conference, organised by the Islamic Studies and Research Society (ISRS), also tackled the human aspect in Islamic community development and means to raise public standards of morality.

The first three sessions of the conference, which were presided over by Dr. Ibrahim Zaid Keilani, dean of the Shari'a Faculty at the University of Jordan, discussed three papers on Islamic doctrines and Zakat in Islam (alms for the poor) and its importance in development which were presented by Dr. Ahmad Maher Mohammad and Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, undersecretary at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs. The fourth session, presided over by Dr. Abbadi, reviewed four papers which tackled Mukarada (Islamic bonds) and their impact on economic development, the Islamic view on foreign loans, the feasibility of developing a co-operation system among Islamic countries and the Arab fund and its impact on development.

Earlier in the conference participants discussed Islamic administration and the Islamic perspective of development.

In a speech he delivered to the opening session, ISRS president Isbaq Farhan said that development concepts in Arab and Islamic countries should not copy those of western or eastern countries. He said that development in the Arab and Islamic countries should be within the framework of Islamic doctrines, creeds and faith and should give prominence to the values and morals of man, who, he said, is the cornerstone of development process.

Dr. Farhan called on participants to counteract "great social, cultural and economic challenges" against Islamic communities. He said that these challenges could be faced by developing Islamic and Arab identities.

The opening session was attended by Minister of Youth, Islamic Affairs and Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh

People's Army training courses to begin in Amman Governorate

AMMAN (Petra) — The commander of the People's Army said Sunday that nearly half a million Jordanians between the ages of 16 and 55 will receive training and join the People's Army.

Speaking at a meeting held in Amman to discuss arrangements to launch training courses for citizens in Amman Governorate, the commander said that students of the second secondary class, those in the second year at University and in the first year at community colleges will receive military training in their schools and colleges.

He also reviewed the duties of the People's Army which he said is designed to serve as a back-up to the Jordanian Armed Forces in defending the Kingdom.

The meeting was chaired by Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir who said that the People's Army general command will divide the governorate into several sectors in cooperation with the governorate's council. The People's Army, which will back the Armed Forces, will be offering enormous services to the country under the guidance of His Majesty King Hussein and in implementation of the principles and goals of the

Great Arab Revolt. Mr. Bashir said at the meeting.

Mr. Bashir voiced appreciation for the efforts and services of the Armed Forces and their programmes for training civilians. He also voiced pride in King Hussein's address to the United Nations

General Assembly in which the King explained the Arabs drive to attain peace based on justice.

The meeting was attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahid Ismail, representatives of all government departments in Amman, all members of the governorate's People's Army council as well as provincial governors from regions around Amman.



Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir (right at table) Sunday chairs a meeting to discuss training programmes for the People's Army (Petra photo)

Governorates raise funds for drought victims

SALT (Petra) — Balqa Governorate's central committee for solidarity with Sudan has decided to extend appeals to economic, social, official and popular bodies in the governorate requesting them to make donations for drought and famine victims in Sudan. The decision was taken during a committee meeting held in Salt on Sunday under the chairmanship of deputy Balqa Governor Abdul Ghani Al Abdullah. Committee sources said that the Awqaf Department in the governorate has received approximately JD 1,900 in donations from members of the public since the campaign started.

In Tafleh, the staff of the education office in Tafleh District Governorate have decided to donate one day's pay to help the Sudanese people. A committee was formed in Tafleh, led by Tafleh District Governor Kabeel Al Majali, to collect donations from various areas in the district governorate. Mr. Majali called on citizens in Tafleh to give generously to the drought victims in Sudan.

Karak Governorate employees have also donated one day's salary to help the drought-afflicted people of Sudan. Karak Governor and chairman of the higher donations committee in the governorate Salem Al Qudab has urged the sub-committees to continue collecting donations from citizens and companies working in the governorate.

Dakhnan reviews agricultural projects in southern regions

KARAK (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhnan said here Sunday that the government plans to lease land in the eastern parts of the country with the purpose of encouraging investors to develop these areas and to create work opportunities for as many people as possible.

The minister, who was speaking during an inspection tour in southern Jordan, said that the Ministry of Agriculture also aims to increase the area of pasture land in order to encourage animal husbandry on a large scale and he added that the ministry would be willing to help livestock breeders.

At a meeting with the governor of Karak and other officials, sub-projects connected with developing the agricultural sector in the governorate were discussed and ways to support the work and activities of agricultural cooperative societies were examined.

Mr. Dakhnan said his ministry has decided to open two new integrated agricultural offices in

Qasr and Mazar with the aim of boosting agricultural development in the two regions. He also said the ministry will establish two poultry slaughter houses in Karak Governorate, in addition to two centres for grading and marketing eggs.

Earlier, Karak Governor Salem Al Qudab presented the minister with a number of farmers' requests for help in improving agricultural production. He also spoke about the region's needs and said that the Ministry of Agriculture's five-year plan should include projects for developing agriculture.

Mr. Qudab called on the ministry to help develop the semi-desert regions east of Karak and to form agricultural cooperatives to drill artesian wells. He also requested the ministry to encourage the development of land to increase the number of poultry farms and to open agricultural roads.

Abu Qoura, Eritrean official discuss aid for refugees

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, the chairman of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) and chairman of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Standing Commission, Sunday met with the visiting representative of the Eritrean liberation movement Anwar Mohammad Noor.

During their meeting they discussed ways of providing aid to

Eritrean refugees residing in Sudan through donations being collected in Jordan for drought and famine victims in Sudan. Dr. Abu Qoura said that he will send a message regarding this subject to the national committee for the relief of drought victims in Sudan.

Mr. Noor submitted to the JNRCS, a copy of a cooperation agreement for the relief of drought victims in Eritrea.

Peres welcomes offer, but rejects conference

Continued from page 1

Mr. Peres expressed serious reservations over what he viewed as King Hussein's apparent defence of resistance attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Israeli targets.

The King told the U.N. he condemned terrorism but rejected "the misleading attempts by those

who equate terrorism with movements of national liberation and the right of people to resist occupation."

An Israeli official said "this appeared to be the first time Jordan had openly supported guerrilla attacks by the PLO."

Mr. Peres said Israel's opposition to PLO participation in peace talks had stiffened recently because of a spate of anti-Israeli attacks in the occupied territories. The prime minister also said the King's speech did not justify a proposed new arms deal between the United States and Jordan, the official added.

Mr. Peres warned on Sunday that unless direct peace talks begin, the Mideast peace process would remain stalled.

"A positive result will be direct and unconditional negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. If no such

advance is made, the existing situation will not change," the cabinet statement said.

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin told reporters that the statement reflects a consensus of the coalition government and none of the other 24 cabinet ministers raised objections to Mr. Peres' summary.

However, Ezer Weizman, a former defence minister and now a minister without portfolio, criticised Mr. Peres for "not going far enough" in welcoming Jordan's offer, reports said.

In an interview with U.S. News and World Report magazine, Mr. Peres said "I do not see a real alternative to immediate direct talks without prior conditions."

Mr. Peres rejected the proposal by King Hussein for talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that included PLO members.

Hussein, Reagan meet today

Continued from page 1

Union. The King also calls for, as a first step, a meeting between the U.S. and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Senior State Department officials said there was still a dispute over the composition of the Palestinian part of the delegation, and that Washington had doubts about the efficacy of the Soviet Union being included in the wider framework of talks.

The United States has long refused to deal directly with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and only three people on a list of seven proposed by the PLO and Jordan were acceptable to Washington.

Jordan has insisted that four be included, a State Department official said.

He said Washington recognised the need for an international framework for the talks, but added: "We have our doubts about the efficacy of including the Soviets. We have not seen evidence that they seek to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process."

But he said: "We think there will be ways to bridge his (King Hussein's) concerns about a conference and our concerns."

Tawheed fends off attacks

Continued from page 1

the militias in Damascus but never fully implemented gave Lebanese troops who entered the city last year the right to call in Syrian help.

A Syrian officer on Sunday denied eyewitness reports that some Syrian gunners joined in the weekend fighting. Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, told Reuters: "It is not true Syrian soldiers are shelling. It is the parties (militias). They have all the weapons they need."

Another source was quoted by Reuters as saying thousands of Syrian troops ringing the city with tanks and guns had no intention of attacking Tawheed.

The source said, however, that the pro-Syrian militias, estimated at 2,000 men, were very weak and were bringing up new fighters.

The attackers were unlikely to make real advances for one or two

days, he said. Full casualty figures for the weekend fighting were not available, but there were indications the toll among the attackers was quite high.

There was no indication of Tawheed casualties as non-combatants could not enter the city and no telephones were functioning within 45 kilometres of Tripoli.

Kuwait Sunday appealed for an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon, saying Israel alone stood to benefit from conflict.

"Such differences will serve only Israel," Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashid Abdul Aziz Al Rashid after a routine weekly cabinet meeting.

He called on the warring factions to rise above their differences, and "we all hope Syria would exert all efforts to stop bloodshed affecting innocent civilians in Lebanon."

Sudan cries for help

They are human beings who have the right to live. . .

Of course, Jordan will continue to seek a just peace, but the weapons are also needed to safeguard the nation's interests. The King's statement to the American magazine was a signal to all those who tried to exercise pressure on Jordan to refrain from this game and underhand dealing.

from Nasser's socialist economic ideas and encouraged more links with the West.

It was during Sadat's nine years in power that public criticism of

Does it become more social-democratic or should it reassert its Marxist, revolutionary roots? Could it possibly resurrect its fru-

Best Communist Best torn over the

"The PCI doesn't need to recite *Mea Culpa*" to anyone; for our name or for your past. We are

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Zambia rediscovers its roots

The traditional food plants of rural Zambia are often regarded by the urban population as weeds. Now scientists and nutritionists are telling people to eat weeds — because they're cheap, plentiful, and healthy.

By Francis Mwaanga

LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambians are literally eating up their foreign exchange. With the annual food import bill running at \$150 million, some agriculturalists are suggesting that they eat weeds instead.

"Weeds" are uncultivated plants that people discard as having no immediate use for, can be eaten. In the case of Zambia, many such wild plants are not only edible, but more nutritious than the vegetables which are in common use. Roots, leaves, tubers and fruits, which were discovered, cultivated and collected largely by women farmers, went out of fashion when people left the land to work in the copper mines or towns.

When copper prices were high, Zambians acquired a taste for imported food. But during times of hardship they could always return to their traditional wild foods. These foods saved the people during many years of famine and war. Now Zambians are increasingly getting keen on tracing their cultural values through a knowledge of traditional eating habits and food crops.

This combination of economic and social factors has led Zambia's agricultural scientists to shift their research focus. They are trying to

encourage maximum usage of wild foods, instead of giving priority to the introduction of new agricultural technologies, new crops and varieties.

"Because the current conventional vegetable species are threatened by genetic erosion," says Dr. N.A. Mwaanga of Zambia's National Irrigation Research Station (NIRS), "a new look at the traditional types, especially the diverse types occurring in the tropics, has to be made."

Of the many thousands of plant species which have been identified in Zambia, only 150 are cultivated, either for research or by very small farmers. Of these, just 20 varieties are consumed extensively — a narrow selection, considering the amazing variety which is available in nature. In the Zambian tropics alone, 1,500 vegetable species are currently collected from the wilderness, but they constitute only about 10 per cent of the total food production output.

Scientific research into traditional foods is yielding good results. The leafy green weed *Cleome gynandra* (known locally as "santha") is more nutritious than the domestic cabbage favoured by most Zambians. *Cleome* leaves have four times more protein, six times more iron and calcium, and 30 times more Vitamin A equivalent than cabbage.

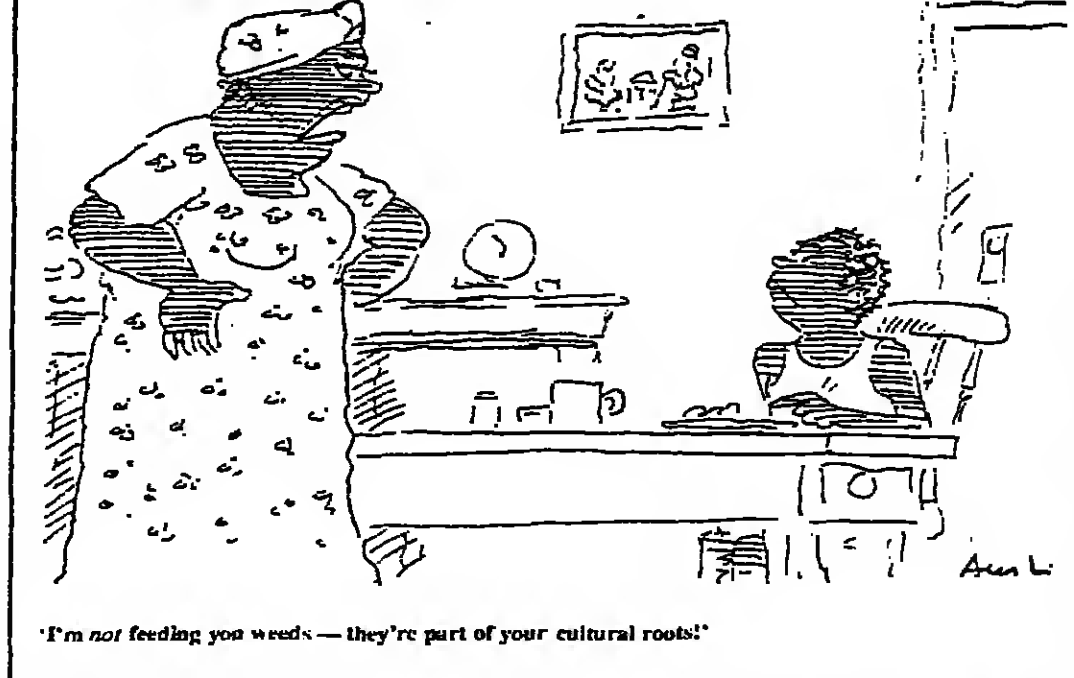
Other traditional crops include cabbage-like leaves of the brassica family, the African eggplant (*Solanum macrocarpon*), and various species of *Amaranthus* (a wild type of grain). Researchers have developed two strains of *Amaranthus*, one bred for its leaf, and the other for the grain, from which biscuits have been made locally on a trial basis.

Most of the experimental research on wild vegetables has been carried out at NIRS, 32 kilometres (20 miles) south of Lusaka. Dr. Mwaanga and colleagues have found that one kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of *Cleome* will plant one hectare (2.47 acres) of land. Harvest begins within five or six weeks after the seedlings emerge and yields are as high as 50 tonnes per hectare.

Cleome seeds contain 50 per cent polyunsaturated mechanically extractable oil, which is edible without refining. More than 300 kilograms (660 pounds) of seeds can be harvested on a hectare.

Mwaanga points out that traditional vegetables like *Cleome* become "in times of disaster, the only hope for survival. But they are quickly forgotten as better times appear." He argues that "a deliberate effort to conserve and develop some of these species is urgently needed."

While conventional vegetables like cabbage, rape, lettuce, and spinach are often heavily dependent on inputs such as fertilizers, whose cost continues to rise, tra-



ditional vegetables have an advantage in that they produce well without these inputs. They thus hold out the prospect of a broad, hardy, nutritionally sound indigenous food base which will not require agricultural imports which Zambia cannot afford.

Zambian nutritional experts are already showing findings by local agricultural scientists and saying that the government's intensified agricultural programmes should pay more attention to maintaining the time-tested food variety systems.

Zam-Seed, the national seed company, has already begun selling seed packets of traditional vegetables. Financially assisted by NIDA, the national Swedish aid agency, Zam-Seed is an unusual government seed company because of its emphasis on local seed varieties. Such companies more commonly act as conduits for the sale or distribution of the high yield varieties developed by multinational agrochemical firms or international research projects.

Until 1980, when the government launched its aid-backed Operation Food Programme, Zambia had paid scant attention to agricultural development. The programme aims to promote both traditional and cash crops, and to provide incentives for both small farmers and those who work on state farms.

If the "traditionalists" can maintain an adequate share of the restricted agricultural budget, Zambia may literally return to its roots — Earthman.

Randa Habib's Corner

Where is the bread?

WITH SO many hamburger joints opening in and around Amman, one can hardly complain that junk food outlets have not become abundant.

Hamburgers are really becoming popular in Jordan. In a side street off Second Circle alone you can count six hamburger shops with all sorts of names and brands.

Well, it seems that people like hamburgers, especially the younger generation, and that is fine. But what about the perennial complaint about the quality of bread which is an essential ingredient of the good old juicy hamburgers?

Shop-owners assert that with the Ministry of Supplies imposing a fixed price on the bread used, bakeries cannot possibly afford to make buns equal in taste and quality to those used by famous hamburger producers like McDonalds. "Standard bread" imposed by the government is the only one available, according to the shop-owners.

Yes, we know that. I maintain. And I did in fact appeal in this same column to the Ministry of Supplies to leave us the privilege of choosing our own bread especially if we are ready to pay a bit more for a better quality.

But, until this is answered, why don't the owners of hamburger shops, among themselves, establish a bakery specialised in producing good quality, and not mushy, buns for their product? The price would still be the same as that imposed by the government. And any loss incurred can be covered by all the hamburger shops which will be the main customers of the projected bakery.

There would not even be a need to rent such a bakery. All the hamburger joints can pool to use one that is in business already. Just make its bread a little bit more tasty.

The result will be of benefit to all. With softer buns, shops can sell more hamburgers and thus make greater profits. These profits should be able to offset the increase in cost of bread and might even exceed it.

So, hamburger shops: Close your ranks, be more imaginative and bake your own bread. The result will no doubt be a more satisfied customer and a good investment for all of you.

Scientists research deep into antimatter

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — U.S. researchers are working with rare subatomic particles called "antimatter" that could force scientists to expand theories used to explain the universe and might provide the energy needed to propel future spacecrafts to distant stars.

A research team led by Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico is about to begin an experiment that could answer a question that has intrigued scientists and science fiction writers for decades: Is there a force in nature called antigravity?

Meanwhile, physicists at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois are preparing to turn on the world's most powerful accelerator for the production of antimatter. These scientists will use a 6.4-kilometre circular atom smasher to slam speeding protons into counter-rotating antiprotons to penetrate the heart of the atom and create the highest-intensity energy source known to man.

The concept of antimatter was first introduced by British physicist Paul Dirac, who won the Nobel Prize in 1933 for his famous equation predicting the existence of "antileptons" called positrons.

In those days physicists knew of only two subatomic particles, the proton and the electron, out of which it was thought all matter was constructed.

Since Dirac's discovery, physicists have shown that for every electrically charged subatomic particle there exists an antiparticle with identical properties but with an opposite charge. When matter and antimatter meet, they annihilate each other in a burst of radiation. Scientists believe that at the very beginning of the universe, called the "Big Bang," there was a small excess of matter over antimatter and that these residual particles now make up almost everything in the universe, including stars, galaxies and the Earth.

"The laws of physics are very nearly symmetrical between matter and antimatter," said Nobel Prize-winning physicist Murray Gell-Mann. "That means that for every object made of matter there is a corresponding object, with almost the same properties, made of antimatter. So corresponding to the proton is the antiproton; corresponding to a speck of dust is a speck of antidust; and corresponding to a frog is an antifrog."

The antiprotons have been produced in the laboratory, but nobody has gone to the trouble or expense of trying to make the macroscopic things, like antifrags," he added.

Los Alamos scientists will use the huge accelerator at the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Switzerland to produce the antiprotons needed for their intriguing "antigravity" experiment. A high-energy proton beam will be accelerated to near the speed of light before being slammed into a thin wire of tungsten, sending out a shower of subatomic particles that includes millions of antiprotons.

Powerful magnets will quickly pick out the antiprotons and channel them into a holding ring called the Antiproton Accumulator. The accumulator will collect about 100,000 million antiprotons in just four hours and in a few days will build up the largest collection of antimatter in the universe since the "Big Bang."

The particles will be cooled to 450 degrees below zero Celsius using a Los Alamos-invented instrument — the world's first decelerator of its type — then focused toward a unique antimatter pod.

Some medical researchers believe that antimatter might one day be used to treat cancer. Dr. Theodore Kalogeropoulos of Syracuse University, who has spent several years experimenting with antimatter, suggests that beams of antiprotons could be fired into tumours releasing bursts of curative radiation as they collide with ordinary matter.

Researchers in industry are using positrons to study the defects that radiation can cause in the walls of nuclear reactors and as a nondestructive tool to study problems of wear and fatigue in metals and alloys.

Meanwhile, detectors on satellites and high-altitude balloons have for years been picking up gamma rays that seem to come from positron annihilation occurring at the centre of the Milky Way. By studying this radiation, astrophysicists hope to learn more about the existence of a possible star-devouring Black Hole in the area where the positrons are annihilated — U.S. Information Agency.

Agha Khan fund boosts Islamic research in U.S.

MASSACHUSETTS Institute of Technology (MIT) and Harvard University have received a new grant of approximately \$900,000 a year from the Agha Khan Foundation for Islamic Architecture, Part of the grant will maintain established activities, but the major part will support two new areas of effort: A master's degree specialisation in design for Islamic cultures and collaboration with parallel programmes and institutions in the Islamic world.

An endowment from the Agha Khan established the programme at Harvard and MIT in 1979 to promote research and teaching in Islamic art, architecture, and urbanism. Over the past five years, endowment funds have supported faculty appointments, graduate study, and library acquisitions and services. Additional annual grants have funded seminars, research projects, and publications.

MIT's first regular faculty appointment under the programme was that of Yasser Tabbaa as Agha Khan Professor of Islamic Architecture. In 1984, Ronald B. Lewicki was appointed Agha Khan Professor of Design for Islamic Cultures. During its first five years, the programme at MIT has made tuition and stipend grants for Ph.D. students in the Department of Architecture and provided short-term travel grants for graduate students to carry out field work, including projects involving visual documentation. Graduate subjects in Islamic architecture have expanded the department's offerings in both professional and historical studies.

Another activity of the programme's first five-year cycle was the Designing in Islamic Cultures seminar series, which has drawn an international audience to MIT annually. Topics, which have included housing, adaptive reuse of traditional urban areas, and large-scale development projects, have generated four volumes of proceedings, produced and published by the programme, with a fifth to appear this summer. Other publications include, in addition to individual titles, whose outside publication the programme has sponsored, an Islamic art and architecture annual, *Muqarnas*, currently published by E.J. Brill.

At the programme's founding, a portion of the Agha Khan endowment was used to establish Documentation Centres at MIT and Harvard to develop specialised library collections in Islamic art, architecture, and urbanism and to provide extended reference services as well as information services for scholars and practitioners. The Documentation Centre at MIT, a branch of Rotch Library, concentrates on architecture and urban design in the contemporary Islamic world. A special Documentation Centre has been set for the development of a computer-based information system for storing and retrieving a visual archive of architectural examples.

Next fall, as the Agha Khan Programme begins its ten-year extension, the Department of Architecture will for the first time offer a specialisation in design for Islamic cultures within the S.M. Arch. S. (master of science in architecture studies) programme. Subjects will stress design atti-

tudes and methods that take account of indigenous climate and building materials, local traditions, and cultural values. The new specialisation joins other focal points for the school's concern with the problems of developing areas and with the provision of services for communities that have traditionally lacked professional help, including a parallel S.M. Arch. S. specialisation in design and housing and a recently established MCP option for planners in developing areas.

In addition to establishing the new professional track, the Department of Architecture will continue to develop subject offerings in the history of Islamic architecture. "We hope that graduates of both the professional and scholarly programmes will fill leadership positions in developing countries," says Professor of Architecture and Planning William Porter, director of the Agha Khan programme at MIT since 1979. It is expected that the number of students affiliated with the programme at MIT, although small during the beginning years, will increase as a result of the new professional specialisation.

A second important project of the next few years will be development of outreach to institutions in the Islamic world, through cooperative programmes in the areas of architectural education and research, history and philosophy of architecture, and documentation and analysis of the built environment.

At a press conference held at Harvard on March 6, the Agha Khan related the programme's extension to the achievements of its first five years, saying that it had established "the single largest resource base" of its kind in the world, one that could aid builders and planners in avoiding what he called the linear effect "of efforts that ignore the cultural environment."

Harvard and MIT have international student bodies, including a large share of students from developing countries, said MIT Dean of Architecture and Planning John de Monchaux at the Harvard gathering. "This injection of attention and energy gives us a chance to suggest to students from all over the world that they need not follow our path but may create their own."

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Koch expects an encore from New York

Nobody seems remotely likely to prevent Ed Koch winning a third term as mayor of New York, writes Terry Dodsworth, because nobody knows as well as he does what makes the city tick.

NEW YORK — When Mayor Ed Koch was smashing the New York patronage system during his first administration in the late 1970s, he was told by one critic that he was acting as though he wanted to be a one-term mayor.

"You're exactly right, Charlie," he replied, "and that's why I am going to be a three-term mayor."

The story, told by Mr. Koch in his best-selling book, *Mayor*, captures the inimitable flavour of a man who commands the biggest city budget in the world: The unabashed self-glorification, the gift for a swift retort and the inherent aggressiveness.

They are traits which reflect the breezy exuberance of New York City, and they look like carrying Mr. Koch successfully through a present reelection campaign to his predicted third-term victory.

Mr. Koch stands so far ahead of his opponents largely because he has a wonderful talent for communication and is ruthless in applying it. Even without his \$6 billion budget, Mr. Koch is a formidable performer because he knows exactly how to play to the New York gallery.

The intuitive ability to grasp what makes the city tick was picked up in a career that has been almost exclusively based on New York. Apart from a brief experience of the battlefields in the Netherlands 40 years ago, Mr. Koch has worked his way steadily through the various strata of city life.

He has gone from birth in the heart of the Bronx in an immigrant Polish-Jewish family, to hard times in the depression, a law degree, and the seat in Congress which provided the springboard to Grace Mansion, the palatial East Side mayoral residence, in 1978.

Mr. Koch emerged from this pilgrimage as a right-wing Democrat and egalitarian with a respect for democratic institutions because they protected ethnic minorities such as his own.

He also became an equally vigorous opponent of special handouts. Throughout his mayoralty, Mr. Koch has honed his message to middle-class voters, often protecting their interests at the expense of the large black minority.

"It is an understandable feat that a large infusion of poverty-stricken people, many on welfare, will pose a threat to the way of life in a middle-class community," he

wrote in 1971, when he was defending a Jewish neighbourhood against a relocation housing project.

Middle-class American virtues of thrift and good housekeeping were also brought to the city administration in a Thatcher-type revolution which captured Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's message well before it was applied in the U.K.

Mr. Koch thundered into City Hall determined, as he writes in his book, to get rid of people who did not fit, to stand up to the unions — there were "too many loafers" on the payroll — and to stop unproductive spending.

He writes with relish of how he banned the system of workers' being on emergency standby on "snow day" alerts, saying they were a device for extracting extra pay, and how he provoked competition among the administrative departments to make them improve their billing of outside contractors.

"A little competition is always healthy," he says. He made sure the basic services worked, and, while in no way solving the crime problem, still took a lot of it off the streets of central Manhattan, where the middle classes go to work.

These policies turned out to be far more popular than many hardened New York politicians thought they could ever be. What made them stick so effectively was that they proved brilliantly successful at an economic level.

When Mr. Koch arrived at Grace Mansion at the start of his first four-year term, New York seemed to be drifting rudderless through the financial crisis which had struck in the mid-1970s. The city was over-burdened with debt, had lost its good name in the financial markets and was living beyond its means.

New York today is back in surplus, and has been for three years. It is restored to full acceptability as a first-class borrower, and is creating jobs at a rate which easily exceeds the national average.

The wealth that has come pouring in through a booming Wall Street and the economic recovery is pouring out again in an extravagant display of glitzy new skyscrapers and property developments.

The mayor has used his consummate ability as a communicator to capitalise on this

recrud to the fullest, dredging the last ounce of publicity out of every little victory. His natural flair for the theatric of public life attracts television cameras like a magnet.

Early in his first mayoral campaign, he formed an alliance with Mr. Rupert Murdoch, the Australian-born publisher who wields heavy influence in the city through the pages of his New York Post. And Mr. Koch has written about his delight in editorial lunches.

"At night, when I get the paper, I turn first to the editorial pages to see how I've done at lunch," he says, showing the true mark of a newspaper groupie.

On television, he has a style of delivery which is closer to that of a stand-up comic than a politician, phrasing words in his gravelly-voiced cadences which build up slowly to a punch line. Mayor Koch loves to associate himself with New York, as though the two entities somehow belong interversely to each other.

He recently helped to arrest a parking meter thief whom he spotted as he was cruising by in the mayoral limousine. Explaining his action later on television, he said that the man was already receiving city welfare. "I don't see why he should go around robbing my parking metres," he exploded.

This year, as the election has rolled closer, Mr. Koch's frenetic one-man publicity machine has worked all the harder.

Scarcely a single parade of the city's different ethnic groups has passed down Fifth Avenue without the tall, balding, increasingly-podgy Mayor Koch plodding along in front, wearing a fancy hat and declaring himself Irish, Italian or Puerto Rican for the day.

No interest group, however alien it may seem, is free from the possibility of a sympathy raid from the mayor. When Archbishop John O'Connor went to Rome in the summer to be raised to Cardinal, Mayor Koch went too, managed an audience with the Pope and stepped off the plane at Kennedy airport to tell the television crews that Italy had some wonderful churches.

His book has been turned to maximum effect, and fans can now buy tapes and records of Mayor Koch reading extracts, see an off-Broadway musical based on it, and take home a recording of the musical.

The one area where Mr. Koch is clearly vulnerable is among the



black voters, and to a lesser extent, New York's growing Hispanic community. The mayor attracted criticism from the start of his administration for his treatment of the blacks because he cut off some of their welfare payments and closed hospitals in the black ghettos which he claimed were inefficient.

He has also allowed the steady gentrification of Harlem, the main black area, which has reduced the housing available to New York's most underprivileged group.

During the campaign, the mayor's opponents have worked hard to pin the "anti-poor" label on him, saying he is now in the pocket of property developers who are hoarding their real estate.

Mayor Koch is not quite Teflon man: Some of this criticism sticks. But, as he tirelessly points out, he still scores more highly with the blacks in opinion polls than most of his opponents. Perhaps they recognise in him some of the jaunty celebration in New York's ethnic diversity with which he rounds off the boo, Mayor.

"I am the mayor of a city that has more Jews than live in Jerusalem, more Italians than live in Rome, more Irish than live in Dublin, more blacks than live in Nairobi and more Puerto Ricans than live in San Juan," he writes.

"It is a tremendous responsibility, but there is no other job in the world that compares with it" — Financial Times news feature.

Professional hara-kiri on the rise in Japan

By Linda Sieg
Reuters

TOKYO — To a foreigner it looks like a modern-day version of hara-kiri — the rush to resign by Japanese notables whose enterprises run into trouble.

Professional self-immolation appears to have replaced the custom where failure required a Samurai warrior to slit his belly in the ritual suicide more properly called "seppuku."

Japanese do not like to equate high-level resignations with seppuku, but they admit there are similarities.

"In a sense, to resign in such cases is the same as to commit seppuku," Gakushuin University professor Hideo Kato told Reuters.

A spate of such resignations has highlighted a Japanese custom

with little direct parallel in the West. Two days after a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 crashed and killed 520 people last month, JAL President Yasumoto Takagi offered his resignation to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Only three days earlier, cabinet minister Toshio Komoto, a would-be contender to succeed Nakasone, resigned to take responsibility for the financial mess at Sanko Steamship Company, which he founded about 40 years ago.

"Any person who has stood in a top position with the privileges that go along with it would have to resign to take responsibility," anthropologist Masao Kunihiro said. "It is simply the Japanese way."

Western puzzlement over this tradition may stem from different concepts of "responsibility," Kato said.

"In foreign countries to 'take responsibility' means to make every effort to find the reason for the disaster and to work to prevent it happening again," he said.

"In Japan, the idea is to remove oneself from the position of authority. The mere fact that the disaster or incident has occurred is seen as proof the person is incapable of dealing with the matter, so he must resign," he explained.

Such acts also serve the dual purpose of expressing a person's deep regret for the incident, whether or not he was directly responsible as an individual, experts say.

"It is a question of how to apologise to society, a notion which is considerably less common in the West," Kato said.

The pressure of public opinion also plays a part in such cases. "If Takagi or Komoto had not quit,

they would have been harshly criticised by the media, the public, by everyone," Kunihiro said.

But in Japan as elsewhere, political as well as moral considerations come into play.

Takagi did not resign after a 1982 incident in which a crazed JAL pilot crashed his DC-8 into Tokyo Bay killing 24 people.

This time it is widely expected Takagi will have to go. Although there has been no formal decision, Transport Minister Tokuo Yamashita has publicly urged Takagi and other JAL executives to resign.

"It is partly because the scale of the accident is so much greater," Kato said. But he also noted Takagi, who rose to president from within JAL rather than being an ex-transport ministry official, had never been popular with the ministry.

The ministry would like to replace him with someone more likely to accept ex-ministry men in lucrative senior JAL executive posts, he said. "So it is also a political problem."

Custom suggests that Takagi may well stay on as a JAL adviser, drawing a salary though removed from public view.

Komoto, while out of the cabinet and now unlikely to make a bid for the premiership when Nakasone's term is finished, remains head of his parliamentary faction in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Here too, a somewhat unique Japanese way of looking at things seems to be at work. "There is a notion that it is appropriate for society or the firm to give some form of security as compensation to the person who resigned," Kato said.

Ballesteros captures Match Play title

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Severiano Ballesteros of Spain retained his World Match Play Golf Championship with the most one-sided final victory in the 22-year history of the event on Sunday.

WENTWORTH, England (R) — Severiano Ballesteros of Spain retained his World Match Play Golf Championship with the most one-sided final victory in the 22-year history of the event on Sunday.

Ballesteros, 28, captured the title for the fourth time in five years with a 6 and 5 triumph over off-form Bernhard Langer of West Germany in a lacklustre final which did not reflect the players' popular status as the world's top two players.

Langer, also 28, succumbed finally to the lingering effects of a heavy cold which had threatened to force him out of the championship and which left him drained and struggling in the late stages of his previous two matches.

In particular, his putting touch

deserted him as Ballesteros inflicted the heaviest defeat in the 22 finals since South African Gary Player beat American Jack Nicklaus 6 and 4 in 1966.

"I have played with Bernhard several times and this is the worst I've seen him play," Ballesteros said. "I don't feel like I beat Bernhard Langer today. It seemed I was playing someone else. He looked very tired."

"I played as badly as I've played in a long while. I saw more trees today than I've seen in months," said Langer.

"I was tired getting up today and tired all day long. I think I had to play another 36 holes. I wouldn't get out of bed."

"It counted most in the pressure puts. I couldn't see the line of the putts, couldn't read the greens."

"But Sevy was tired too and what can you expect? We each played 36 holes a day during the Ryder Cup two weeks ago then again here and we are just not used to that much golf."

The U.S. Masters Champion began Sunday morning by taking two of the first four holes. Then his form deserted him. By the end of the round he was four down, having missed two putts of three foot and two of four feet.

Langer started the afternoon round by again winning the opening hole, but he lost the second and fourth to a birdie and an eagle by the Spaniard who holed putts of 12 and 45 feet.

Langer's best moments came with a 12-foot birdie putt at the second and an 11-footer at the seventh. But he bogeyed the sixth, to go five down, and the ninth, after finding the trees.

Then he had to concede the 12th hole... and the match was lost.

Fan violence rears its ugly head again

DHAKA (R) — At least 150 people were injured when rival fans fought with iron rods and stones at a soccer match between Bangladesh's two biggest clubs Sunday, police said.

Fifty of the victims are in critical condition.

Police said the trouble started towards the end of the super league final between Abahani Krira Chakra and Mohammedan Sporting Club after the referee blew for a foul against the Mohammedans.

The decision was disputed by the Mohammedan players and fighting broke out among the 80,000 spectators.

"As the game was closing rival supporters began throwing stones and using iron rods against each other. Many spectators raced across the jam-packed galleries and the stadium boundary," a police spokesman told reporters. He said about 25 troublemakers were arrested.

The match ended in a goalless draw, but Abahani won the league championship on points.

one medal," she added modestly. Despite her outstanding efforts, contributing to a final Indian tally of 10 golds, the Indians failed to dent China's invincible domination of Asian track and field competition.

The Chinese won a staggering 19 gold and 15 silver medals, testimony to years of single-minded investment in sport — the one area that has consistently flourished in Peking over the past three decades whatever the political climate.

And her ambitions for Seoul in 1988? "I am practising the 400 metres hurdles for the next Olympics," she said. "I want to get

Sardinian rivalry goes beyond sport

By Dennis Redmont

Associated Press

PORTO CERVO, Sardinia — What began as a yachting competition has escalated into a heated rivalry between this island's two leading resorts, drawing in Italy's major industries and forcing high society to choose sides.

In one corner of Sardinia lies the Costa Smeralda, founded by Prince Karim Aga Khan in 1962. In two decades it has vaulted from a malaria-infested port to a bustling marina filled with foreign flag vessels and flanked by luxury hotels and hundreds of villas.

Down the coast lies Porto Rotondo, created a few years later by Venetian aristocrats Nicola and Luigi Dona Delle Rose. It has attracted thousands of Italians seeking an exclusive summer vacation spot, as well as such foreigners as Prince Charles and Princess Diana, who visited at the start of an Italian tour in May.

Last year, in a world 12-metre yachting championship, Porto Rotondo dealt the ultimate blow to its rival up the coast.

Its yacht upstaged Azzurra, which had been the Italian challenger from the Costa Smeralda Yacht Club in the America's Cup race in Newport, Rhode Island. Azzurra is seeking to further improve its 1983 performance among the top four yachts at the next edition of the challenge at Perth, Australia, in 1987.

Sponsors of Azzurra, who promoted everything from Fiat cars and Alitalia Airlines to Salami, mineral water and spumante at the Newport Challenge, were stung by the defeat.

A dozen other rival industries are sponsoring Italia, a sleek new yacht based in Porto Rotondo, to the tune of \$8 million. They include the Gucci fashion house, Buioni-Perugina, the pasta and candy maker, and individuals such as Ghail Pharon, a Saudi financier.

Azzurra, with the addition of new American sponsors like Saronite and Honeywell, now counts 22 backers, each paying equal shares for a total of \$6 million.

Advertising campaigns feature either the blue and white colours of Azzurra or the battleship Gray of Italia.

Italia and Azzurra have never squared off head-to-head and probably won't until the next 12-metre world championship in 1987 at Perth, or the following year for the Australia Cup.

Porto Rotondo turned down a Costa Smeralda proposal for a local regatta with the two French challengers and it also rejected a request that Italia's name be changed for the sake of patriotism.

Instead, the Italia syndicate plans to build a second yacht by the same name to try and improve its speed. Not to be left behind, the Costa Smeralda is about to announce construction of Azzurra III.

The rivalry between the two yachts and the two resorts has made the front pages of Italian newspapers, and the defections of sailors from one side to another has kept the sports sections busy.

"In a republic founded on soccer, Italy's sailing mania is simply unprecedented," says Gianni Bir-

elli, an author who has followed Azzurra and written several best-selling books.

The Costa Smeralda, or Emerald Coast in English, estimates it attracts over 1 million tourists yearly along its 55-kilometre coastline.

It has a golf course, a ceramics factory, sponsors auto rallies and world class sailing championships throughout the year. Recently it launched its own leisure wear line.

In addition it enjoys the mystique of the Aga Khan, spiritual leader of the Ismailis, an Islamic sect with 20 million members, who keeps race horse stables in Britain and France, promotes Islamic architecture with a prestigious prize, owns newspapers in Africa and Asia, and has recently acquired Italy's luxury Ciga hotel chain.

Porto Rotondo, whose architecture was inspired by the narrow streets of Venice, is a town of 4,000 population. Pressure from real estate prices has triggered the building of high-rises, something strictly banned on the Costa Smeralda.

This past summer, Princess Caroline of Monaco and her Italian husband Stefano Casiraghi dropped anchor in the bay, not far

from the yacht belonging to Greek shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos.

While many members of Italian high society often commute back and forth over the 40 kilometres separating the two ports, the first question many ask in northern Sardinia is: "Whose side are you on?"

Italian President Francesco Cossiga, a Sardinian, welcomed the British royal couple to the country in his former capacity as senate president. They chose Porto Rotondo to disembark, much to the chagrin of Porto Cervo.

But Claudio Mirelli, Costa Smeralda's marketing director, insists the resort doesn't feel itself in competition for business with Porto Rotondo. "The battle of the boats is really the only competition we are talking about."

And Nicolo Dena Delle Rose, 49, the Porto Rotondo developer, says, "Our relations with Karim are excellent. He is a man we appreciate enormously. He has done much for Italy and has conceived a new type of tourism. He is the foreign investor who has poured the most capital in our country, and for this — in the name of all Italians — we are grateful."

India's rising star wins fifth gold

JAKARTA (R) — India's P. Usha crowned herself the new queen of Asian athletics Sunday when she won her fifth gold medal in the 4 x 400 metres relay on the final day of the Asian Track and Field Championships.

Although her hopes of a sixth gold were dashed by an unexpected Thai victory in the 4 x 100

metres relay, "P.T. Usha" as she is usually known, shot to stardom in Jakarta, winning the 100, 200 and 400 metres and the 400 metres hurdles.

On Sunday, proving herself yet again over her favourite distance, she gave India another win in the 4 x 400 metres, streaking across the finishing line more than five sec-

onds ahead of the Japanese runners-up.

Asked afterwards for the secret of her success, the 21-year-old sprinter told Reuters: "Nine years of continuous practice since 1976, that's all."

And her ambitions for Seoul in 1988? "I am practising the 400 metres hurdles for the next Olympics," she said. "I want to get

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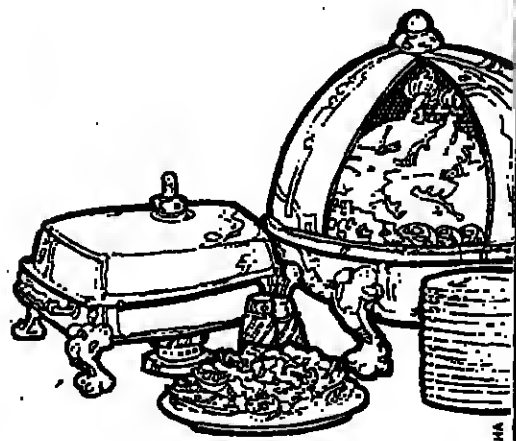
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Overcapacity forces major upheaval in petrochemicals

LONDON — Europe's chemical industry is in the throes of a major upheaval. The battleground is bulk petrochemicals and plastics — once the industry's biggest opportunity, now its biggest headache.

Recently, there has been an extraordinary series of plant sales, mergers and closures. Hoechst is to sell its polystyrene business to Shell; ICI and Enichem are joining forces in PVC; BASF is buying Monsanto's acrylonitrile business; B.P. and Bayer are in talks on low density polyethylene; and Esso is closing its huge ethylene plant in Cologne.

The industry is splitting into two camps. The experience of 1981-82 — when commodity petrochemicals in Europe made aggregate losses of several billion dollars — convinced producers that the only rational approach to the sector was to get out of it. Some companies are doing just that. Others have belatedly realised that the scale of their commitment makes such a course impossible.

Their only option is to reverse the strategy — to home in on specific commodity areas and become as big as possible.

The resulting state of activity is seen by the industry as a generally good thing. Mr. David Bynan, a director of ICI's petrochemicals division, says: "I'm greatly encouraged. All these changes are in the right direction — companies are deciding where their strengths lie, and that can only be helpful for the industry in the long run."

However, the plant reshuffles still fall short of addressing the

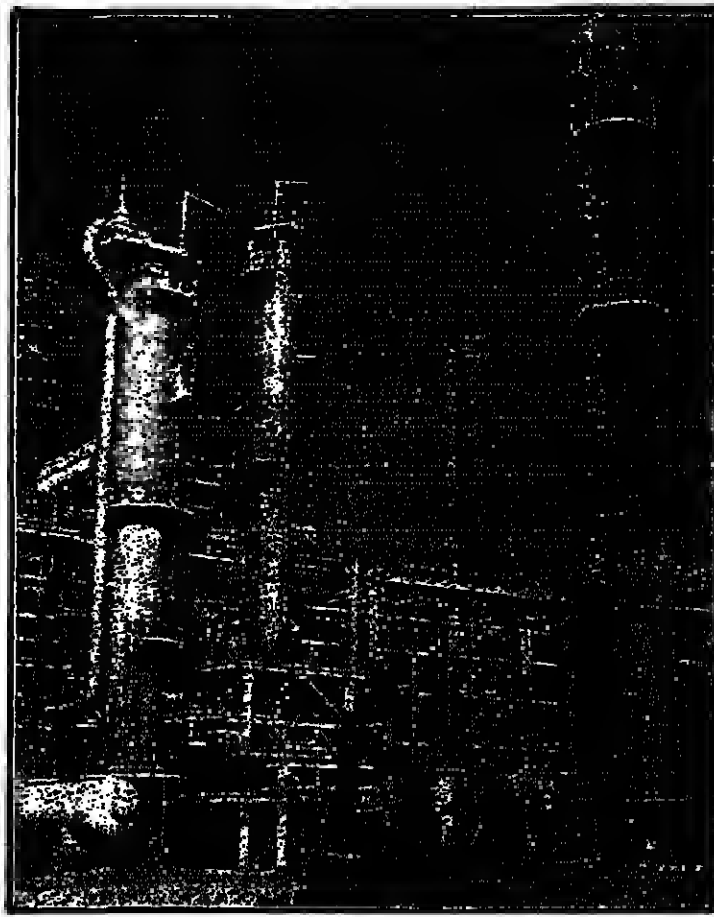
industry's central problem of overcapacity. Even Esso's closure of its ethylene plant at Cologne, together with the Shell closure of a smaller plant near Manchester, does little more than offset the giant new cracker at Mossman in Fife — itself jointly owned by Esso and Shell.

Again, the ICI link with Enichem of Italy on PVC will lead eventually to some closures. There is no question, though, of rationalisation on a scale commensurate with European overcapacity in PVC of around 20 per cent.

For ICI as for other companies, the strategy is rather the reverse. By becoming as large as possible — the ICI/Enichem combine will have 25 per cent of Europe's total PVC capacity — companies aim to put pressure on smaller competitors, and ensure that overcapacity becomes someone else's problem.

The suddenness of the industry reshuffle is revealing on another front. "We are all aware," Mr. David Bynan says, "that we are in a cyclical business. Demand has been pretty strong in the past year or so, and when companies are running their plants flat out it is very difficult to take the decision to sell. But the next downturn is coming, and perhaps it is not so far off."

The split between buyers and sellers of commodity plants is particularly acute in the German industry. Europe's biggest, Hoechst and Bayer are both adamant about getting out of commodities. Both are fortunately placed in



Major Saudi Petrochemical Company (Sadaf) located at Jubail.

having no integration back into the oil business, or even into the basic petrochemicals such as ethylene.

In the latest reshuffle, Hoechst is selling its polystyrene business to Shell, and Bayer is discussing handing over the marketing of its low density polyethylene to B.P.

Mr. Hermann Strenger, Bayer's chairman, says "our steady move towards specialty chemicals and polymers as opposed to commodities is long established, and will continue to gain strength."

Hoechst's sale to Shell, together with the sale of another plant earlier this year to the U.S. group Huntsman, takes the company out of polystyrene entirely. A year ago, Hoechst also cleared out of low density polyethylene, leasing its plant to Enichem of Italy.

BASF, meanwhile, is on the opposite tack. While spending enormous sums on U.S. acquisitions in the specialties field, the group is also buying U.S. group Monsanto's acrylonitrile plant in the U.K., thus becoming a stroke Europe's biggest producer of a commodity chemical used by the artificial fibres industry.

BASF's higher exposure to commodities is largely a matter of history. Along with Hoechst and Bayer, it was once a constituent of the giant IG Farben chemicals combine. When the combine was broken up at the end of the last war, Hoechst and Bayer bagged the lion's share of more sophisticated products like pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals, leaving BASF with

a correspondingly large share of commodities. Thereafter, the group went further along the same road by involving itself heavily in oil and gas feedstocks.

Doubtless with an eye to its two German rivals, BASF is coy about spelling out its policy on commodities. However, the point is put bluntly by one of the biggest of Europe's bulk petrochemical producers.

Mr. Jim Gordon, worldwide chemicals coordinator for Shell, says: "BASF have no more choice about staying in commodities than we do. There are too many eggs in the basket."

The oil companies — Shell, B.P. and Esso in particular — are of key importance to the European bulk petrochemicals business. As Mr. Jim Gordon puts it, "when the boom in petrochemicals started after the war, the oil companies had an early start. We had some technical leads, and we knew how to build big plants. Then the chemical companies like ICI and BASF joined in. We met each other with an almighty thump in the late 1970s, and the sky fell in."

Saudi Arabia influences markets

The late 1970s also saw the planning of what may well be the last giant petrochemical plant to be built in Europe for the foreseeable future — Mossman, the 500,000 tonne ethylene cracker on Scotland's east coast.

Shell and Esso have recently diverged sharply on their approach to European ethylene production. The reasons have much to do with an overshadowing factor in the equation — the start-up of this year of huge new petrochemical plants in Saudi Arabia.

Since 1980, the Saudi holding company Sabic has spent \$10.5 billion on new plants, mostly in petrochemicals. By 1990, the figure is planned to reach \$15 billion. In the late 1970s, Sabic invited oil and chemical companies around the world to enter joint ventures of the new projects. U.S. companies — including Esso —

took up the offer. The Europeans — including Shell — declined.

Mossman brings the European ethylene capacity of Shell and Esso to a massive 1.5 million tonnes apiece — 20 per cent of the market in total. Faced with the onset of low-cost product from Saudi Arabia, Esso has taken avoiding action.

The closure of the Cologne plant, together with the impending sale of a plant in Sweden to Statoil of Norway, will bring Esso's European capacity down to a mere 600,000 tonnes.

But Esso has it both ways. Its partnership with Sabic gives it access to Saudi polyethylene with which to fulfill its European marketing commitments. Shell, in contrast, must grit its teeth and hang on.

So must B.P. whose commitment to European polyethylene, strengthened three years ago by its polyethylene/PVC swap with ICI, is further underpinned by the impending deal with Bayer. Both groups, though, have the comforting knowledge that as oil companies, they can in the last resort view petrochemicals as a sideline. This option is not open to Enichem, Italy's huge nationalised petrochemicals combine.

Enichem was formed in 1983 to pick up the pieces of Italy's disastrous official policy on petrochemicals. Largely as a form of regional aid, vast amounts of government money had been spent on plants in the Mezzogiorno, Sardinia and Sicily.

In the great petrochemical slump of 1981-82, the \$1 billion lost by the Italian industry came close to precipitating an Italian banking crisis.

In the subsequent reorganisation Enichem was landed with all the problematic commodity areas (specialties went to Montedison, now returned to the private sector). Remarkably, the group virtually broke even last year before financing costs.

— Financial Times news feature.

Gulf states face more difficulties if dollar weakens

KUWAIT (AP) — Gulf oil producers stand to lose on the twin fronts of oil revenues and foreign investments denominated in dollars as a result of the decision by the five key industrialised nations to reduce the exchange value of the American currency, according to economists and bankers here.

This could add to the financial difficulties already facing the Gulf countries, whose crude oil production has fallen sharply over the past two years because of sluggish world demand for oil, the analysts said.

Finance ministers and central bankers from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France agreed on Sept. 22 to launch a coordinated programme to force down the value of the dollar against other major foreign currencies.

The dollar so far has fallen some eight percent against the Japanese yen, but less against other currencies.

The analysts here in interviews with the Associated Press were trying to determine the impact on the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Bahrain in an alliance seeking mutual security and economic unity.

"If their (Western leaders') predictions come true, I believe the GCC states will be directly affected as a result of the decline in the dollar's value," Mr. Ziad Taqi, head of the economic department at the National Bank of Kuwait said in an interview.

He added: "If the exchange rate of the dollar goes down by 10 per cent, this means that the oil revenues of Gulf oil producers and other OPEC members will fall by the same percentage, because they receive payments for their oil exports in dollars."

The GCC countries currently export about six million barrels of crude oil per day worth about \$55 billion per year at current market prices.

Mr. Taqi said the GCC countries, particularly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, would incur additional losses in terms of reduced purchasing power because they have large, dollar-denominated investments in the United States. Arab oil countries, mainly Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are estimated to hold some \$28 billion worth of investments, including real estate, equity shares and bank deposits, abroad, largely in the United States.

Another Kuwait economist, Mr. Abbas Al Mejren of Kuwait University, agreed with this analysis, but suggested there would be different short and long-term consequences.

"The OPEC oil producers, particularly the GCC countries, will suffer in the short run in terms of reduced income for oil sales and investment returns," Mr. Al Mejren said. "But in the long run, the initial losses could be partly recovered through buying American goods at a lower dollar (rate) and an increase in demand for crude oil."

The U.S.-trained economist also predicted that OPEC "hawks" would call anew for pricing oil in other currencies or a basket of currencies instead of the dollar.

But he discounted such calls, saying they were likely to be made by oil-producing countries with negligible trade with the United States.

Bankers here also noted that GCC currencies would be affected by depreciation of the dollar because they are pegged to baskets of currencies that include the dollar. As to the Kuwaiti dinar, they said, the central bank will try to insulate the dinar against downward pulls. But Mr. Hussein Alhas, head of the currency dealers' section at Kuwait's central bank, already has reported a drop in the exchange value of the dinar.

He attributed this to the recent movements in the prices of key currencies and the preponderance of the dollar in Kuwaiti revenues.

Mr. Usama Al Ansari, adviser to the board chairman of Burgan Bank, believes the current drop in the price of the dollar was due to "psychological factors on the part of dealers who do not want to speculate against the dollar versus determination by the key industrial countries to intervene."

W. German, Saudi firms to manufacture wire

RIYADH (R) — West Germany's Ferrostaal A.G. Essen and the Saudi Arabian National Industrialisation Company (NIC) will form a joint venture to manufacture wire in Saudi Arabia, an NIC statement said.

It said a protocol of understanding had been reached for the establishment of a Jubail-based company to be named Aslak. Aslak will produce 30,000 tonnes of galvanised wire annually, using raw materials from the Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), the statement said.

The project, estimated to cost 165 million riyals (\$45 million), is expected to start in the first quarter of 1986.

The statement said NIC would have a 30 per cent share in the joint venture. Shares of other participants are still being negotiated.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is good for implementing the new ideas which came to you over the weekend and which you need to discuss further with outside contacts, so put on your thinking cap.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Garner the data you need during the day that can make your existence more as you want it to be, and tonight seek advice.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Complete arrangements for a plan you have in the morning. In the afternoon, you can start putting it in operation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Home ties and friends can easily be persuaded to assist you in gaining personal desires, then you can do the work connected to it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go to the most influential person you know and gain advice how best to utilize your finest talents.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study worldly desires well and then make fine plans to gain them. A new contact can give you fine ideas.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Listen to the ideas of your mate so that there can be greater accord between you. Concentrate on the practical.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning is best for making new deals with associates so that later you can do the actual work required of you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more energetic about handling your work and it becomes more profitable and valuable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study the new plan you made over the weekend for more good angles to add to it, then put it in motion.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to make your home more charming and tonight talk your ideas over with family. Invite friends in.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study how to become more successful and get into practical work connected with such. Answer any correspondence.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get expert advice concerning money and property in the morning before you make any investments. Complete tasks.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be capable of putting the finest talents to work advantageously provided be, or she, does not simply do the planning in the mind, but gets right to work on the ideas and plans. Give praise for any fine job done.

THE Daily Crossword

by Peter Swift

ACROSS

- Spiked weapon
- Ha aia no fat
- Temple
- Distal
- One too proper
- Indian prince
- Heads
- Enrolling
- Family circle member
- Calligrapher's need
- Customers
- "Swan Lake" in one
- Smell — (be leary)
- On the briny
- Isolated
- Social affair
- Cakes
- Fowl
- Locations
- Entertainer
- Adams
- Famed garden
- Relates
- Lincoln
- Douglas —
- all
- Race, range
- Hints
- Places
- Movie pooch
- Proverb
- Give out sparingly
- Fortune teller
- Actress Uta
- Streaked

DOWN

- Confront
- Golf club
- Summer ma.
- Cassette
- Run at top speed
- Trick
- Leader part
- Top up
- Spurred hay
- Golf Palmer
- Battered
- Out
- Has strong
- Swamp through
- Rockwater
- Joan
- Beasts
- Singer Abbie
- Wild party
- Whispered name
- See 1A
- Household god
- Priest's
- giant
- Sweetness the
- city
- Club is one
- Playwright
- Segnoid
- Ripens
- See 47
- Staff member
- Actress Sandra
- Illicit money
- collectors
- Lavish city
- See 47
- Wipe clean
- Sew
- Church features
- Count figure
- Obscene
- Winds up
- Road sign
- Prefix with
- maker
- Coaster
- Bowl sound
- Perfectionist's
- org.

China presses on with economic experiments

PEKING (R) — China's leaders have unveiled plans for further transforming the country's economy, raising the question of where the reforms are ultimately heading.

The ruling Communist Party's approval of a draft national development plan for 1986-1990 cleared the way for top leader Mr. Deng Xiaoping to press on with his expansionist policies despite a rising trade deficit, alarm among some of his more orthodox contemporaries, and repeated whiffs of official corruption and graft.

The plan presented to a special party conference last week by Mr. Deng's protegee, Premier Zhao Ziyang, proposes that direct state controls on the economy be largely dismantled and that market forces be allowed to set the prices for most goods.

The plan also suggests the state intends to abandon its dominant role in the retail sector and hand over virtually all shops and stores to collective and private business.

As Mr. Deng has put it, the changes amount to "second revolution" and are taking the country further and further away from the Soviet-style planned economy adopted in the 1950s.

"China is moving towards an economic model for which there is no precedent," said an article in the official newspaper World Economic Herald.

It said China had considered and rejected the other communist economic models, "the Soviet Union's highly-controlled planned economy, Hungary's flexibly-planned economy and Yugoslavia's free market economy."

"There is no fixed model for us to follow," said Mr. Yuan Mu, a top official economist. "This means we will have to experiment and feel our way. But within five years, or perhaps a little longer, we will have set up a new economic structure."

Asked where he thought Mr. Deng and his followers were ultimately planning to lead China and its economy, one Western diplomat said: "I don't know, and I don't think they know clearly either."

He added: "Perhaps their ultimate goal is self-regulating economic system, with which they can tinker by means of the state-controlled planning system if need be."

"In other words, they want the best of both worlds. They want the flexible vitality of capitalism with the control of communism. But the two don't work well together," he said.

Mr. Deng has come a long way since he took power in 1978 and started promoting his vision of the true socialist path for China to match the world's economic superpowers by the 21st century. He has abolished rural communes established in the 1950s and banded land back to the peasants. His reward has been an encouraging increase in agricultural production.

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND — EXCEPT CAPP, WHO IS ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY HOT WATER

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

"It's peanut butter stroganoff. I forgot to thaw the beef."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUTOS

GANTY

LENZOZ

MOOGLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: HENCE YIELD PUTRID MYSELF.

Answer: What the millionaire left MUCH TO BE DESIRED

Reagan voices hope for progress in arms talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan says he is hopeful a new arms reduction proposal from the Soviet Union will lead to progress in the stalled Geneva arms control talks.

Mr. Reagan, in his weekly national radio broadcast Saturday, said he welcomed the proposal which was delivered to him on Friday at the White House by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

"Much more must be done, but the process is underway. And we will take further steps to show our readiness to do our part. With equal determination by the Soviets, progress can be made," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Reagan said he told Mr. Shevardnadze the United States and Soviet Union must work together to reduce nuclear arms.

"The weapons exist today and there is no reason why real reductions cannot begin promptly," he said.

Mr. Reagan did not give any details of the Soviet proposal. Press reports quoted administration officials as saying the Soviet Union offered to cut its strategic nuclear arsenal by 50 per cent if the United States dropped its anti-missile Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research programme.

Mr. Reagan said the United States intends to continue SDI. The Soviet proposal is expected to be presented to U.S. negotiators later this week in Geneva.

now again have good weather. It's a good omen."

Mr. Shevardnadze declined to comment on particulars of the Soviet offer.

The talks in Geneva are virtually stalled, with the Soviets continuing to insist on severe limitations on Mr. Reagan's search for a missile defence system known popularly as "star wars."

Last week, the president vowed not to give up research, testing or development of an anti-missile shield.

"We are ready for tough, but fair negotiating," Mr. Reagan said Saturday. "You, the people, can distinguish diplomatic progress from mere propaganda designed to influence public opinion in the democracies."

Until now, the Reagan administration has accused Moscow of making propaganda statements about a willingness to curb the arms race, but not offering anything worthwhile at the bargaining table.

Mr. Reagan told his listeners, "I will be reporting to you further as preparations for the November summit proceed."

Secretary of State George Shultz, who sat in on Friday's meeting, said afterward that the United States welcomes the Soviet proposal. Soviet Spokesman Vladimir Lomeiko described it as "certainly important and, we hope, useful."

Stolen U.S. arms sold on black market

NEW YORK (R) — Advanced weapons worth tens of millions of dollars are being stolen from U.S. military bases and are showing up on the black market, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The Times said the stolen weapons include land mines, plastic explosives, missiles, bazookas, grenade launchers and artillery.

The newspaper said the weapons often become available for sale to hostile governments or terrorists, thus contributing to the very problem of terrorism that the U.S. government is trying to fight.

U.S. east coast begins clearing up after hurricane

NEW YORK (R) — On a clear, sunny day, millions of people along the east coast began clearing fallen trees and debris from their homes as officials surveyed the millions of dollars of damage caused by hurricane Gloria.

Well over a million homes and businesses in the north east were still without electricity a day after the powerful storm sped up the eastern seaboard, causing widespread damage but fewer fatalities than initially feared.

On Long Island alone, hardest hit by Gloria, there were some 700,000 power cuts. The Long Island Lighting Co. said it would be at least a week before power was restored to all customers.

Police and state officials have attributed at least six deaths to the storm, including one heart attack victim and two traffic accident fatalities.

The most recent death reported was that of six-year-old Jennifer Kulpa of Middlebury, Connecticut. Police said her father was helping a neighbour cut away a limb from a damaged tree when the tree fell, crushing the child.

From North Carolina to New Hampshire, hundreds of thousands of people were evacuated from low-lying coastal areas to get out of the path of the storm, which forecasters said was one of the most powerful of the century.

Everyone agreed that Gloria had caused less damage than expected, but officials and coastal residents said that when all the destruction was tallied, it would run into the millions or billions of dollars.

The governors of east coast states were inspecting the stricken areas Saturday and the final repair and clean-up bill for hurricane Gloria will not be known for several days.

Gloria, formed 12 days ago off west Africa, traversed hundreds of kilometres along the eastern United States before it moved into eastern Canada and fizzled out Friday night.

The damage was widespread. Chunks of boardwalks fell into the sea on the Jersey shore, and the wind blew the decks off the expensive wooden homes in the chic villages on Long Island's south shore.

At least 100 pleasure craft and yachts floated out to sea, or onto rocks, off Cape Cod, a coast guard spokesman said in Boston.

Roofs were blown off many homes, a few businesses and at least one New York state police station. Churches lost steeples, and the top of a Rhode Island lighthouse also blew away.

"It's the worst I've seen," one resident of Stony Brook, Long Island, said as he sawed through limbs of trees littering his front lawn. "I've been here eight years, and I've seen a lot of storms, but this place looks like it was bombed."

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Atlantis is set for maiden launch

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Atlantis, the fourth and possibly last space shuttle, makes its debut Thursday on a secret, shrouded military mission that reportedly will launch two satellites built to withstand nuclear assault.

The air force has said Atlantis and its five-man crew will be launched sometime between 10:20 a.m. and 1:20 p.m. (1420 and 1720 GMT) Thursday. The precise time will be disclosed nine minutes before the planned liftoff.

Throughout the flight, even less public information will be forthcoming from the Pentagon than was the case during the first all-classified Defence Department mission last January.

Even the length of the flight is a secret, but the landing will be announced 24 hours in advance.

Officials decline to reveal any details about the payload, but the Federation of American Scientists, citing public sources, reported last month the shuttle's cargo bay contains two defence satellite communications system satellites, the advanced model known as DSCS-3.

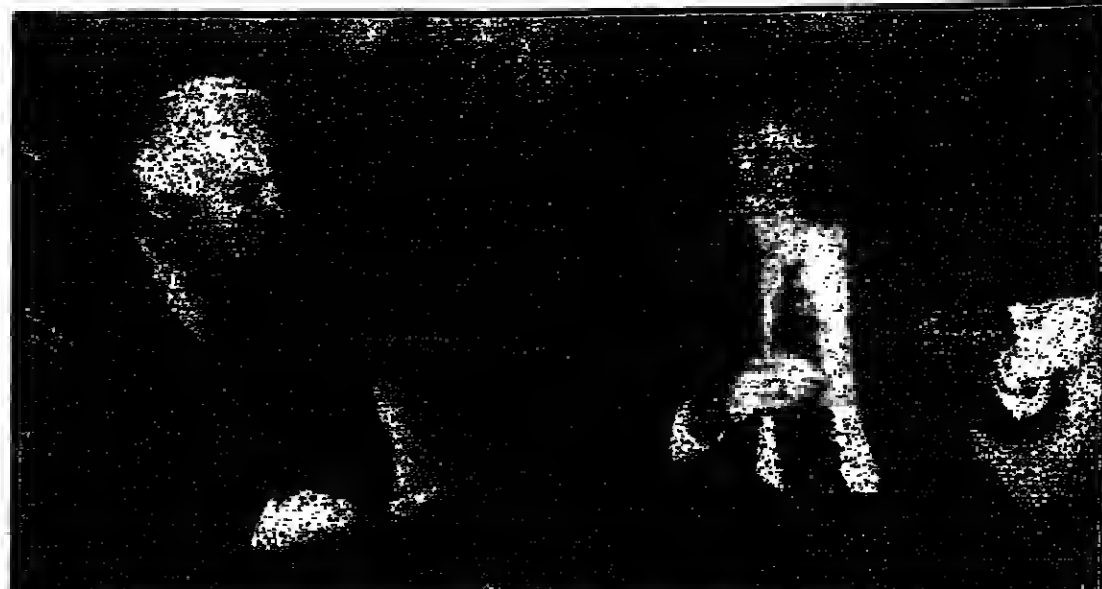
DSCS-3 satellites are designed to be jam-proof, have been shielded against the electromagnetic effects of nuclear explosions and have a special transponder over which the president could transmit emergency messages to nuclear forces.

The Defence Department does not classify DSCS-3 satellites as secret, but as a matter of principle and precedent it has decided to place a secrecy label on most military flights of the shuttle.

Officials said this policy will make it more difficult for Soviet spy ships that regularly operate off Cape Canaveral to monitor the launch and to learn the nature of any mission.

Reporters were denied the pre-launch interviews and news conferences that are normally available with NASA shuttle crews, and they will not be able to monitor space-to-ground communications.

Atlantis is joining Columbia, Challenger and Discovery in the nation's fleet of space planes. It is the last one planned, although some congressmen have been pressing for a fifth vehicle to handle what they believe will be a heavy launch schedule in the 1990s when NASA constructs a permanent space station and the Pentagon has extensive plans for the reusable ships.



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz (right) holds talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the Soviet mission to the United Nations prior to Mr. Shevardnadze's meeting with President Ronald Reagan (AP wirephoto)

Continued violence claims more lives in South African townships

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A black man died, two white men were injured by blacks and a black councillor's home was attacked with a hand grenade in a night of violence in South Africa's racially-segregated black townships, police said Sunday.

The unrest followed six deaths Saturday in protests, four of them in fighting near the Umlazi township at Durban between supporters of Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha group and its opponents.

Police said the black man was shot dead at Dordrecht in the troubled Cape province after he petrol-bombed a school.

Two white men were hurt, one seriously, when a crowd of blacks stoned them after setting fire to their car near King William's Town in the Cape.

Near cross roads, close to Cape Town, a hand grenade was aimed at a black councillor's home but exploded in the garden of a neighbouring house, a spokesman said.

Members of local black township councils, supported by the government, are rejected by many anti-apartheid activists as a poor substitute for real power. Councilors and police have been prime targets in violence that has claimed over 700 lives in the past 20 months.

The clash at Umlazi occurred Saturday as leaders of South Africa's six million Zulus, holding a rally, urged supporters to combat elements in the multi-racial United Democratic Front (UDF), the country's main anti-apartheid group.

Residents in nearby Lamontville township said the fighting erupted there as Inkatha supporters marched to the rally. Both townships are near the Indian Ocean port of Durban.

Four men died in the clash and two others were taken to hospital with stab wounds. In the strife-torn eastern Cape, a black was shot dead by police and another burnt to death by protesters, bringing the death toll in 24 hours to six.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini told the rally that elements in the multi-racial UDF, which says it aims to fight apartheid through non-violent means, had "done their damndest" to set black against black in Durban townships.

He and Buthelezi condemned the banned African National Congress (ANC) and said it was in alliance with the UDF.

"These things are a recipe for a civil war in South Africa which will make the conflicts we see in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe look like wedding receptions or Sunday school picnics," said the king, who is Buthelezi's nephew.

New Punjab government sworn in

CHANDIGARH, India (R) — A moderate Sikh government was sworn in Sunday in Punjab and vowed to end suppression and oppression in the north Indian state.

The six-member Akali Dal Party cabinet headed by Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala was sworn in by Punjab Governor Arjun Singh amid shouts of "long live Akali Dal" in the state capital Chandigarh.

In Delhi, an official statement said President Zail Singh had revoked president's or direct rule from New Delhi, imposed on Punjab two years ago as secessionist attacks intensified there.

"We will take practical measures to restore the dignity and honour of the Sikh people," Mr. Barnala said in a statement after the swearing-in ceremony.

The 59-year-old lawyer and Akali Dal president said he would set up a committee to supervise the release of all Sikh youths held in jails across the rich farming state.

But, in a sign that Sikh extremism still loomed over Punjab, police Saturday found five unexploded bombs in the Punjab town of Batala.

It was not clear whether they were part of a new Sikh separatist offensive or were left over from a bombing wave before Punjab's elections on Wednesday. Police said there were no incidents Sunday.

In another sign that the extremist threat was not yet over, black-clad commandos threw a cordon around the ceremony and frisked officials and legislators as they arrived.

Mr. Barnala said he was determined to erase sectarian bitterness in the state.

"The people of Punjab have given us a mandate to heal the wounds of the past... My government will take immediate steps to end the rule of suppression and oppression," he said.

"We will pursue policies of constructive cooperation, not confrontation."

The new cabinet does not include supporters of Mr. Barnala's main Akali Dal rival, former Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal.

Mr. Badal nominated Mr. Barnala to head the new government, but Mr. Barnala rejected his own claim to the deputy chief minister's post, party officials said.

The number two position went to Mr. Barnala's closest ally, former Punjab Finance Minister Balwant Singh. The cabinet also included two supporters of Gurmehar Singh Tohra, head of the powerful Sikh Temples Management Committee.

Mr. Barnala said Punjab's economy was in a shambles. "It will be our utmost effort to restore sanity to the state's finances and rebuild the economic strength of the state," he said.

Punjab chief election Commissioner S.L. Kapur Sunday released turnout figures from Wednesday's election, confirming that voters largely ignored threats of extremist violence and a boycott call by Sikh hardliners.

He told Reuters nearly 67 per cent of Punjab's 10 million electorate voted, more than for assembly elections in 1980.



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Chinese party reshuffle lessens military influence

PEKING (R) — Changes in the top echelons of China's Communist Party have seriously lessened the influence of the military at the highest levels of government, foreign diplomats said Sunday.

Six of the nine military men in the party's ruling 24-member politburo resigned in the shake-up and none of the six new technocrats replacing them have a military background.

"They kicked out the veteran commanders and did not replace them with the service chiefs. This

returns the military to the position they held in the 1950's, with little say at the top level," one Western diplomat said.

Another said the new men owed their positions to leader Deng Xiaoping and did not have the links with the armed forces which the older generation forged during the Chinese civil war and the war against Japan.

The six outgoing leaders were among more than 130 veterans who stepped down at a special party meeting last week as part of a major reshuffle organised by 81-year-old Deng.

The changes were designed to ensure the continuation of Mr. Deng's policies, after his retires. But a key element in the succession remained unresolved.

It was not clear who would head the powerful party Military Commission, which oversees the armed forces, and is now controlled by Mr. Deng.

The reshuffle coincided with a pruning of the four-million-strong armed forces by one million and a parallel clean-out in the upper echelons of the military itself.

Younger and better qualified men have been promoted to replace veterans in the upper ranks of the army just as they have in the central, provincial and city levels of government.

The People's Daily overseas edition said on Friday the restructuring of the army leadership had been completed. The average age had fallen from 64.9 to 56.7 years and the new men had a high level of educational and technical skill, it said.

High turnout seen in crucial New Caledonia polls

NOUMEA (R) — New Caledonians formed long queues outside polling stations in Noumea Sunday as voting began in regional elections pitting the troubled territory's French settlers against Melanesian separatists.

More than 3,000 police and para-military gendarmes were in position to guard against violence or voter intimidation, but at midday the entire Pacific territory was reported calm. A 24-hour ban on sales of alcohol came into effect at midnight.

Some 91,000 people were eligible to vote in the elections for four regional councils with wide executive powers. The main contestants are the conservative RPCR Party and the militant Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS).

The Liberation Kanak Socialist, a moderate pro-independence grouping, is also present in all four regions. The leader of the 30,000 Eur-

opean settlers, Jacques Lafleur, queued for an hour in Noumea, the loyalist stronghold, to cast his vote.

There were also long queues in the east coast nickel mining town of Thio, scene of bitter racial clashes in recent months.

At Bourail, on the west coast, more than 45 per cent of those registered had voted by 11.30 a.m.

FLNKS leader Jean-Marie Tjibaou was the first voter at Hienghene in the north, where he is overwhelming favourite to win the regional presidency.

The new councils which will have wide executive powers are part of reforms announced by the French Socialist government following strong opposition from settlers to its plans for speedy Melanesian independence.

Many New Caledonians, loyalists and separatists alike, say it will give Kanaks a quasi-independence in areas where they win control.

The FLNKS, which boycotted last November's elections for a now defunct territorial assembly, expects to win two, and possibly three, regions.

The only "marginal" region is the centre, which takes in Thio, where the ultra-nationalist National Front has dropped out of the contest in order not to split the loyalist vote.

Leading French opposition politicians, including former Premier Jacques Chirac, who travelled here in the last week of the campaign, have vowed to halt moves towards limited independence if they regain power in parliamentary elections next March.

Mr. Chirac said a further conservative government would ask the 145,000 people of New Caledonia in a referendum if they wanted to stay French.

The FLNKS, which claims to represent most of the 62,000 Kanaks, says any vote on independence should be limited to

36 injured in south London riots

LONDON (Agencies) — Thirty-six people were injured Saturday night as hundreds of masked black youths rampaged through the London suburb of Brixton in the second outbreak of serious violence to hit Britain this month, police said.

In an explosion of anger at the police shooting of a black woman in a raid on her home, youths looted shops, set fire to cars and attacked a police station. Police made 25 arrests.

It took several hours for hundreds of police in riot gear to regain a semblance of control but sporadic violence continued into the early hours of Sunday, police said.

Tension mounted throughout Saturday after police seriously wounded Cherry Groce, 38, while searching her home for her son Michael, wanted for alleged illegal possession of firearms.

They later called the shooting a "tragic mistake" and set up an inquiry under a senior officer. But when he tried to visit the Groce family home, he was driven off by a large crowd of youths hurling bricks and screaming abuse, eyewitnesses said.

The rioting closely followed the pattern of a riot earlier this month in Birmingham where over 50 buildings were burnt to the ground and two people killed.

Passers-by including several reporters, were assaulted and robbed. Police said one reporter was stabbed.

Thirty-one of the injured were police officers and the other five civilians. None were thought to be seriously hurt.

"I saw police pelted with scores of petrol bombs from behind burning barricades nine feet (three metres) high," said eyewitness Rupert Seeger.

Brixton was the scene of some of the worst violence to sweep 20 British towns in 1981. Saturday's rioting quickly spilled over into neighbouring areas, forcing police to cordon off a large section of south London.

Public transport through the area was halted as the flames from one fire threatened to engulf a railway bridge on a main line to London.

Smoke billowed over the area, obscuring a sign saying "welcome to Brixton".

One eyewitness said: "Stockwell Road is under siege. I could see hordes of black youths wearing Balaclava helmets attacking cars, smashing windows and screaming abuse."

He said looters were hurrying away from gutted shops with stereo equipment and furniture. Firefighters said several burning buildings were in danger of collapse.

A policeman who suffered a fractured skull when he was hit on the head by a concrete block during rioting in Brixton was reported in serious condition Sunday, police said.

At least 26 civilians and 10 police officers were injured Saturday in repeated clashes between riot-equipped police and youths hurling rocks, bricks and lumps of wood, Scotland Yard said.

COLUMN

Fire destroys 1,500 French historic films

PARIS (AP) — A fire apparently caused by a short-circuit destroyed 1,500 historic films, dating from 1890 to 1920, in the French National Cinema Archive at suburban Bois d'Arcy, police said. The fire, however, was confined to one unit of the archive building, which is divided into 3-metre square "cells" divided by fire-proof walls, which worked well, the police said. Officials of the archives refused to give any details of the films lost because the curator is abroad.

Illicit liquor kills 30 in India

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 30 people have died in the eastern Indian city of Ranchi after drinking illegally-distilled liquor, the Statesman newspaper reported Sunday. It said nearly 70 people suffering from poisoning were in hospital in the city, 250 kilometres south of the Bihar state capital of Patna. Local officials put the death toll at 10, the newspaper said, but there were dozens more deaths which had not been reported because people feared questioning by the police. It said illegal liquor, some of it poisonous, flooded the market when the Bihar state government imposed a three-day ban on alcohol during religious festivals last week. Police arrested 15 people for selling the liquor but had not traced the underground distillers. It said, Hindus last week celebrated the Festival of Ganesh, an elephant-headed god of good luck and wisdom. Bans on alcohol are common in India during religious festivals and elections.

Chinese astronomers spot companion for Halley's Comet

PEKING (R) — Chinese astronomers have spotted a second comet passing close to the famous Halley's Comet in a rendezvous which happens only once in every 1,000 years, the New China News Agency has said. It said the Peking Observatory had named the other comet, which the astronomers saw between Sept. 15 and 18, the Giacobini-Zinner. Halley's Comet passes near Earth only once every 76 years and will come close again this winter and next spring, while the other comet can be seen from earth every 6.5 years, it said. The two almost meet near the sun every 1,000 years, the agency said.

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Suspects dug tunnel under Rome streets

ROME (R) — Twelve men caught emerging from a tunnel dug under the streets of Rome have been charged with attempted robbery, police have said. The men claimed to be seeking archaeological remains. Police said they suspected that those detained, who have also been charged with association to commit a crime, intended to rob a bank or a nearby jeweller's shop. The men were seized one-by-one as they crawled out of a hole in the road at dawn. Judicial sources said some of the men were known to police as specialists in robbing bank vaults and strongrooms.

U.S., SS veterans meet in Bavaria

BAD WINDSHEIM, West Germany (R) — U.S. Army veterans and former members of Hitler's feared SS have met in this Bavarian town to lay wreaths at a memorial to the dead of World War II. Despite calls by Jewish organisations to cancel the reunion between veterans of the 70th U.S. Infantry Division Association and the Sixth Alpine SS (Schutzstaffel) Division, the meeting went ahead as planned with no incidents. Reporters noted a strong police presence in the town but only four young demonstrators protested against a meeting of the veterans in a local hall. The 25 Americans and their families did not attend a party given by the 200 SS veterans in a local hotel but one member of their group told reporters he had no regrets about coming to the meeting. The two veterans' groups, which fought each other in the Belgian Ardennes in 1944, have held regular reunions over the last 10 years.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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THE DEFENSE DIDN'T REST

Neither vulnerable. Smith deals.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 98	♥ A10	♠ 432	♥ K842
♦ A9	♣ K10853	♣ 753	♦ 8
♣ 643	♦ 442	♦ K9	♣ J1075

SOUTH

♠ KQ7
♥ Q106
♦ J76
♣ AQ22

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
2NT	Pass	3NT	Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.

By and large, we dislike "active" defenses. It is seldom right to fit from suit to suit in the hope of striking it lucky somewhere. But there are hands where a passive defense can't be right. Consider this example.

North's jump to three no trump won't be found in any textbook. He decided that his hand might easily